The New-York Times.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and coöperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Safe Arrival of the City of Boston Unfounded.

Resignation of Admiral Topete Tendered.

The French Plot a Creation of the Paris Police.

COURT MARTIALS IN CUBA.

Women Sworn in as Grand Jurors in Wyoming.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

A Cruel Canard—Not the Slightest Foundation for the Report of Her Safe Arrival—No Tidings Yet.

[Some of the evening papers yesterday published what purported to be a telegram from Liverpool, announcing the safe arrival of the *City of Boston* at Liverpool, under sail, with all her passengers safe and well. It has been ascertained that this was a cruel *canard*—a story utterly unfounded. No news of the sort was received at the office of Mr. JOHN G. DALE, the agent for the steamers of the Inman line, in this City; nor were any such glad tidings about the missing vessel sent in the regular Press dispatches. The following was the only dispatch received during the afternoon:]

LONDON, March 7.—The fact is encouraging that sailing vessels which left New-York before the missing steamship *City of Boston* are just arriving. The managers of the line think if the steamer's engines broke down soon after sailing, she would be obliged to depend upon her sails, with which she was not very well supplied.

EUROPE.

Prim on the Duc de Montpensier—Resignation of Topete Tendered—Papal Affairs—The French Plot—Renan and the College of France.

MADRID, March 7.—In the Constituent Cortes, on Saturday, General PRIM reaffirmed his opposition to the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, and declared that the entire Ministry, with the exception of Admiral TOPETE, were anti-Montpensierists. This statement has given the latter gentleman offence. He has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. The Unionists are furious against General PRIM, and are doing their utmost to encourage Admiral TOPETE. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

LONDON, March 7.—Dispatches from Rome report that the antagonists of Papal infallibility in the Council, some of whom had threatened to withdraw, have now determined to remain in view of the growing opposition to that dogma ....The French officials have as yet produced no evidence of the existence of a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor. The report is now considered a fabrication of the Police.

PARIS, March 7. — M. RENAN has been restored to his Professorship in the College of France.

BERLIN, March 7.—The weights and measures of Germany are to be assimilated immediately. The coinage is also to be established on a more convenient basis.

Affairs in Ireland—A Foundling Claiming an Earldom—The Postal Telegraph in England a Failure.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* approves of Mr. GLADSTONE's Land bill, but thinks the repression of anarchy in Ireland is the first duty of the Government....Great preparations are in progress in the north of Ireland for the reception of the Prince and Princess of WALES....Strong evidence has been elicited before the Chancellor that the claimant to the Earldom of Wicklow was a foundling and was taken from the Liverpool workhouse....A meeting of the representatives of the Press Associations has been summoned to consider what action is required of the public journals in consequence of the continued mismanagement of the telegraphic service by the postal authorities.

TORONTO, Canada, March 7.—The English correspondent of the *Globe* writes:

"Since the electric telegraphs have been in the hands of the Post Office Department, there has been the most complete breakdown in the workings of the various lines which the worst enemies of consolidation or centralization could have anticipated. Making every excuse for the defects which have driven business men to distraction, the fact still remains that the Home Postal Department has utterly failed to carry on the business of telegraphing."

Parliamentary Proceedings in England—The Irish Land Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Lords this evening the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the publication of the correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from the Colony of New-Zealand. A short debate followed. Earl GRANVILLE defended the policy of the Government, while Earl GREY denounced it as dangerous and likely to perpetuate the discontent of the Maoris. The motion was agreed to....In the House of Commons the attendance in the galleries was unexpectedly thin, though it was known the Irish Land bill was the special order. The topic seems to lose interest. Mr. GLADSTONE opened the debate by stating that measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland would follow the Land bill, and he then moved its second reading. Mr. BRYAN, member for Kilkenny, in moving that the second reading of the bill take place six months hence, expressed regret at the inadequacy of the measure, and in this connection mentioned that a lease tenure of thirty years was insufficient for the emergency. Distress for rent must, he said, be abolished, and the tenants must hire directly from the owner. These changes in the bill he considered indispensable to Ireland. Mr. WHITE, member for Tipperary, while applauding the motives which had governed the Ministers, and the general outlines of the bill, seconded the motion of Mr. BRYAN. Sir H. H. BRUCE, member for Coleraine, insisted upon material alterations in the bill. Mr. BAGWELL, member for Clonmel, hoped everything from the amendments to be made in Committee. Mr. HEYGATE, member for Londonderry, spoke in opposition to the bill, and demanded of the Government a repressive instead of a conciliatory policy on the Irish question. The debate was monopolized by the Irish members. Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke in deference of the bill as the simplest and most complete remedy yet prescribed for the ills of Ireland, for it would greatly enlarge the proprietary interest among the agricultural classes. Mr. BALL, member for Dublin University, said the bill perpetuated vicious systems, which violated the principles of political economy. The idea of compensation was sound, but the rate was too high. Bargains binding posterity to unalterable conditions were bad. Ireland's only want was institutions as beneficial as those of England. The House adjourned.

CUBA.

The Carnival—The Greenwaldth Murder—Suicide of a Political Prisoner—Condemnation of Eighteen Laborantes—The Masons.

HAVANA, March 7.—The second carnival celebration took place yesterday. The concourse of people and carriages was unprecedented. It is estimated that fully fifty thousand people were in the procession. Contrary to former years not the slightest disturbance occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. ....Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation in relation to the murder of ISAAC GREENWALDTH, and the execution of ZAMORA. He says that at the time of the assassination GREENWALDTH was under the protection of the Spanish flag; that the assassin outraged the law and disgraced his flag, and has been justly executed for the crime. Although ZAMORA was a member of the volunteer force, the honor of the corps to which he belonged is again bright, because vindicated by the example of his punishment....ANDRUS YURUBI, a brother-in-law of the American Consul at Trinidad, who had been arrested and confined in jail on the charge of sedition, hung himself to-day....Eighteen laborantes have been Court martialed in Bayamo, documents having been found upon the person of MARCANO implicating them in the movements of the insurgents. ....The *Voz de Cuba* publishes an article to-day denunciatory of Masonry in Cuba. The Masons lately arrested for holding meetings contrary to the orders of the Captain-General are still in jail....The steamer *George Cromwell* arrived to-day from New-Orleans.

MEXICO.

Operations of General Escobedo—Progress of the Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1, *via* HAVANA, March 7.—The Government is celebrating its recent victories. General ESCOBEDO defeated the San Luis insurgents, and the city was occupied by Governor ESCAUDRON on the 19th ult. ESCOBEDO and other Generals, while pursuing the insurgents on the Guadaljara road, came up near Rocha, on the 21st, with the insurgent General GARCIA DE CADENA and defeated him after an engagement of four hours. Many of the rebel officers and 1,000 men were taken prisoners, and all their artillery was captured. The rest of the fugitives went in the direction of Michoacan. Colonel GALLINDO has defeated the pronouncers in the northern part of the Sierra Puebla, and the Government troops have occupied important towns in the State of Zacatecas. The rebels in other quarters are surrendering, and those at Coatepec have been defeated. General COMACHY captured the town of Jalepa after a sharp fight. The band of insurgents who held the town were commanded by a son of SANTA ANNA. He was finally seized by his own partizans and delivered to CAMACHO. It was the general impression that the revolution was ended for the present, but the situation was still critical. Commerce and industry were everywhere prostrated, and famine was imminent in many parts of the country.

THE WEST.

The Female Grand Jurors—Women Sworn In in Wyoming Territory—Address of the Judge.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., March 7.—The Judiciary of Wyoming sustain the right of women to serve as Grand Jurors. All of the ladies drawn as Grand Jurors were present in the Court room at 11 o'clock this morning. A motion was made to quash the panel, but it was not sustained. At 11:55 A. M. the first panel of female Grand Jurors in the world was sworn. None of them asked to be excused. An able address was delivered by Chief Justice DOWE.

Judge DOWE said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to women is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils. I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneers in the movement and to test the question. The eyes of the whole world are to-day fixed upon this jury of Albany County. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the Court shall be accorded to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that in our temple of justice and in our Courts of law anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not hear with propriety and witness. And here let me add, it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady as to even by a word or act endeavor to deter you from the exercise of these rights of which the law has invested you. I will conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourself. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon Grand Juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country. I shall be glad of your assistance in the accomplishment of this object. I do not make these remarks from distrust of any of the gentlemen. On the contrary, I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with the indications of intelligence, love of law and good order and the gentlemanly deportment which I see manifested here. I will now listen to any reasons which any jurors may make for being excused.

THE INDIANS.

Affairs in Dakota—Report of General Stanley—Hostile Preparations for the Coming Summer—The Sioux and Crow Battle.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General SHERIDAN forwards here a report from Brevet Major-General STANLEY, commanding the Middle District of Dakota Territory, relating to Indian affairs in that district, giving interesting information concerning the disposition of the Indians towards the whites and the Government. The report is dated Fort Sully, Feb. 12. General STANLEY says: "Little White Swan, a Chief of considerable influence and importance among the Sioux, had, previous to last October, spent nearly a year at the Cheyenne Agency, was well pleased with his treatment and left feeling confident he would bring in nearly all his people. For several months he sent in cheering accounts of the disposition of the Indians, but after JOHN RICHARDS, the renegade murderer, joined the Big Camp, everything changed, and Little Swan slipped off in the middle of the night, and came into this place. I had a long talk with him a few days ago. He says all the Indians had promised and had made up their minds to stop hostilities, but that RICHARDS and his relations among the Ogallallas had succeeded in changing the minds of a large part of the warriors, and that hostilities this coming Summer will be worse than ever. The Ogallallas, a part of the Brules, who are with the Ogallallas, and about half the Minneconjou, are already hostile, and keep constant war parties out in the direction of the Platte. Little Swan says that as soon as one party comes in another goes out. He knows of their killing several white men, and they had brought in a great many mules. He represents the Sans Arcs as still desiring peace, and that the Uncapapas are better disposed than they have been for years. The Uncapapas have wintered on the Missouri above the Yellow Stone. The Indians give the particulars of a severe fight, as follows:

A party of twenty-nine Crows, on foot, came near the Uncapapas camp to steal horses. They caught two young men, Sioux, and killed one and murdered the other, whom they ran into the Indian village. The Sioux warriors mounted, and followed the Crows, whom they found on the top of a sharp butte, with a breastwork of stone piled up. The Sioux charged them several times ineffectually, and lost four or five in killed. A young Chief, the Spotted Eagle, then came forward and offered to lead and die if the rest would follow him. He was killed at the breastwork, but his followers leaped into the fort, and ended the matter with knives. The Sioux had twelve of their number killed on the spot, and five others died soon after. The messenger says many of the wounded will yet die.

I regard Little Swan's account of the intentions and disposition as reliable. He is a superior Indian, and has always been faithful. The posts and the settlers in Wyoming will soon feel the effect of this change of disposition in the Sioux, and some of the best Indians here think we will feel it on the Missouri River also."

Correspondence Between Sheridan and Sherman—Vincent Collyer.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The correspondence between Generals SHERIDAN and SHERMAN is published here. General SHERIDAN asserts that in the last eight years, eight hundred persons have been murdered by the Indians within the limits of his present command, many being fearfully tortured and mutilated, and fifty or more women ravished. General SHERIDAN declares that VINCENT COLLYER is undoubtedly in the interest of the old Indian agents, and says that the problem to be solved is, who shall be killed, the whites or the Indians!

THE EAST.

Municipal Elections in Maine—The Campaign in New-Hampshire.

LEWISTON, Me., March 7.—The city election to-day resulted in no choice for Mayor. FESSENDEN, the regular Republican candidate, received a plurality of the votes. The City Government has a Republican majority.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 7.—At the election to-day, the Republican candidates for Mayor and Police Judge were elected over the Democratic and Citizens' tickets.

BATH, Me., March 7.—At the municipal election in this city to-day Colonel SAMUEL D. BAILEY, (Democrat,) the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of 44, over Dr. WILLIAM E. PAINE, the Republican nominee.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—At the municipal election to-day, BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, Jr., Republican, was elected Mayor, securing 2,442, to PUTNAM, Democrat, 2,202; scattering, 5; Republican majority, 236. The Republicans carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards. The Democrats carried the First, Second and Fourth Wards.

SACO, Me., March 7.—MOSES LOWELL, Republican, was reëlected Mayor to-day by 45 majority. The Republicans carry five of the seven wards.

AUBURN, Me., March 7.—SETH P. MILLER, Republican, was chosen Mayor by 112 majority over the Democratic and Labor Reform candidates. The City Government is entirely Republican.

Narrow Escape from Death on the Stage.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—During the fire scene in "Lost at Sea," which was produced at the Opera House to-night, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN's clothing caught fire, and she would have been fatally burned but for the promptness of Messrs. SHEWELL and MAEDER, members of the company, who rushed upon the stage and extinguished the flames. All three were painfully but not seriously burned. Mrs. BROWN was seriously burned about the face and shoulders, and will not be able to appear on the stage for a long time.

THE SOUTH.

Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, in His own Defence—A Lecture by Senator Revels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Hon. B. F. WHITTEMORE has published a letter defending his sale of the cadetship and announcing himself as a candidate for reëlection. He says recent developments have satisfied him that his resignation was a hasty and unnecessary step, and adds:

"I do not hesitate to say the Republicans and Democrats regard the whole transaction as unparalleled in haste and severity, and, furthermore, I repeat what General LOGAN himself said the day after my resignation, that he did not report a resolution of censure instead of expulsion, because he did not believe my intention was wrong; and he did hope I would be returned to Congress, and he would be the first man to welcome my return. Such is the change already, which of course brings balm to the wounds inflicted. The hope expressed by a very large number of the members of the House that I may be returned to Congress, is the evidence that while they were pressed into a seeming acquiescence in this hasty action of a few Hotspurs, they are still openly friendly, and they express every confidence in my honesty and integrity in this whole matter. I shall again appeal to my constituents, whose confidence I have never violated. I shall ask them to give me their votes and send me back to my place, made vacant by no dishonest action."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—Senator REVELS, of Mississippi, lectured to-night at Bethel Church, to an audience of 400 or 500 persons, one-fourth of whom were white. The lecture was chiefly on the improvement and welfare of the colored race. He earnestly enjoined education and economy, and at the close of his address said the colored people must be true to the country, to themselves and to the Republican Party. The Senator was frequently applauded.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—The Legislature met in extra session to-day. The Militia and City Charter bills passed the Senate.

The Steamer Eagle Ashore on Body Island—The Passengers in No Danger.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—The steamship *Falcon* has just arrived here from Baltimore. She reports having passed, at midday Saturday, the steamship *Eagle*, from New-York for Havana, which was aground on Body Island. An attempt was made to communicate with her, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the heavy sea. The officers of the *Falcon* are of the opinion that the passengers and crew of the *Eagle* were in no danger, but they fear that the steamer will prove a total loss.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—The latest information from the steamship *Eagle* reports her ashore on Body Island, four miles south of Oregon Inlet. Her lower hold is full of water. Some of the passengers and crew have been landed. The remainder of them will be landed at the next low tide.

The Accusations Against Representative Bennett—Action of the Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7.—The Board of Trade was engaged this afternoon examining witnesses on the charges recently preferred against Hon. D. S. BENNETT, Representative in Congress from this district, relating to alleged improper transactions in grain, &c. After hearing the testimony in the case, the following resolution was passed:

That in the matter of the complaint of WILLIAM H. ABEL *vs.* DAVID S BENNETT, testimony in regard to which has been heard by this Board of Trustees, this afternoon, it is the opinion of said Board that the the proof is insufficient to authorize the expulsion of said DAVID S. BENNETT.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday accepted an invitation to review the Irish civic societies on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

A communication was submitted by the Street Commissioner fixing the amount requisite for grading, curbing, guttering and paving Bushwick-avenue, from Second-street to City line, at $360,018 10. Referred to the Assessment Committee. The report of the Committee on Opening Streets was adopted, fixing district assessment for extending Bedford-avenue and Herkimer-street to City line at one-half block on each side said streets. Proposals for furnishing the mason, carpenter and plumber work of the Fifteenth Precinct Station House were opened, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings. Estimate for building the sea wall on Third-avenue were likewise submitted and referred. It was resolved to display flags on public buildings on St. Patrick's Day. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Golladay Resignation—The House of Representatives in Conflict with Itself—The Harbor of Toledo—A Bill to Admit Texas to Representation—Rail from Norfolk, Va., to St. Louis—The Case of Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House was to-day brought squarely at issue with its inconsiderate decision of ten days ago, that a member could sever his connection with that body by simple resignation without the consent of the House, and the result was that that decision was emphatically reversed. Your correspondent called attention to the untenable character of that position at the time, and pointed out the fact that the doctrine held by Messrs. DAWES and BANKS—to wit, that the House had supreme control over its own members—would yet be enforced when the necessity occurred. That necessity occurred to-day. Mr. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, against whom the charge of improperly disposing of his cadetship was made, suddenly resigned on the 28th of February, before the Committee had made any report, and, as it afterwards appeared, before any positive evidence against him had been obtained. The House acquiesced in the resignation by accepting it without objection. But it now seems that, for some reason as yet unexplained, Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, declined to accept the resignation, and in a letter addressed to the Speaker, asks that Mr. GOLLADAY shall be permitted to withdraw his resignation, because the honor of Kentucky is involved, and in order that Mr. GOLLADAY may have an impartial investigation by the only tribunal which has power to make it. Colonel STOKES, of Tennessee, presented this case to-day, and also presented Mr. GOLLADAY's claim, which he demanded as his right, to wit, the withdrawal of his resignation. The House saw at once that it was caught. By its former decisions it had held that a member could resign at pleasure, without the consent of anybody. Here was an attempt of a man, who had become an ex-member, to put himself back, regardless of the decision of the House, simply through the exercise of an unauthorized power by the Governor of his State, or, as Judge BINGHAM stated it, an attempt to fill a vacancy in the House by the Governor of Kentucky, whose entire power in the matter is confined to the issuing of a warrant for a new election. After considerable debate the House decided, with scarce half a dozen dissenting votes, that it had sole power over its members, and that no member could cease his connection with it save by the direct or implied consent of the House. The House having consented to allow Mr. GOLLADAY to resign, he, therefore, could not withdraw his resignation except with its consent, which was not given.

THE HARBOR OF TOLEDO.

A delegation of mercantile gentlemen from Toledo, Ohio, appeared this morning before the House sub-Committee on Commerce, which has charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, to ask that the sum of $270,000 be allowed for the improvement of that harbor. Their statements were heard by the Committee, but no definite promise was made them that so large a sum, or any sum at all, would be recommended by them. A member of the Committee remarked that all this money voted for internal improvements went to swell the volume of taxation of the country, and that many of the parties benefited by such expenditures afterwards turn round and endeavor to overthrow the party which gives them such assistance, urging the cry of reckless extravagance against it.

THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

The initial step for the readmission of Texas, the last of the rebellious States, to representation in Congress, was taken in the Senate to-day by Senator MORTON, who introduced a bill for that object. The measure, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, contains all the fundamental conditions imposed on Virginia. The Committee will probably report it with the conditions omitted, as they did in the case of Virginia, but the fight in the Senate will, in all likelihood, result in its passage substantially as it was introduced.

A RAILROAD FROM NORFOLK TO ST. LOUIS.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals, at their meeting this morning, agreed to report a bill authorizing the Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a road from Norfolk, Va., *via* Louisville to St. Louis, Mo., with a capital stock of $40,000,000.

THE GEORGIA DEBATE.

The Georgia debate in the House was substantially closed to-day. Mr. FARNSWORTH finished his speech, and Judge BINGHAM made a strong argument in opposition to the bill generally, and in favor of his amendment in particular. Judge DAVIS, of New-York, then got the floor, and made the strongest speech that has yet been made on either side. He took a strong position in favor of the bill, on the broad ground that if Congress had any power at all over Georgia, it was by virtue of the fact that she was an unreconstructed State; that she had by her own act broken the very faith on which Congress had declared her entitled to admission; and that the power of Congress to pass the act of Dec. 22, 1869, was acquired only through the fact that her condition was such that she was still amenable to the Reconstruction acts. The speech produced a decided impression, and vastly improved the chances of the bill. The previous question was ordered, and the final vote will be taken to-morrow, after an hour's debate, in which BUTLER will close the case.

THE CADETSHIP SALES.

The House Military Committee, to-day, had General SCHOFIELD before them, who gave testimony in the case of R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee. The testimony was not specially important, either affirmatively or negatively. Mr. BUTLER expected to prove that the illegality of the appointment was known to General SCHOFIELD when the latter was acting as Secretary of War, and that he did not object to it. In the case of GRISWOLD, Democratic member from the Ulster District of New-York, no evidence implicating him has been taken, and the Committee will so report to the House. The case of BOWEN, of South Carolina, who was charged with an illegal appointment for a pecuniary consideration, has disclosed the fact that a gentleman named ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, had paid a claim agent of this city $1,000 to secure the appointment of his son. The claim agent got a friend of his named CUTTER, who was also a friend of BOWEN's, to induce BOWEN to make the appointment, upon which the agent pocketed the money, BOWEN receiving nothing. The boy went to South Carolina, acquired a residence, and was nominated. Mr. CESSNA, from Pennsylvania, to-day made an ineffectual effort to induce the House to consent to have the case of his predecessor in the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. COFFROTH, investigated, so that that gentleman might be afforded an opportunity to meet the charges. The House, however, declined to open the matter.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Two dreary speeches were made on the Funding bill during the session of the Senate to-day. Senator HOWE, in the course of a speech on the subject, repeatedly alluded to the Chief Justice of the United States and the part he took in the Legal-tender act, holding that he was responsible to a greater extent than any other man in the country for its passage. Senator DRAKE, who has some very peculiar notions about the Supreme Court, was, or appeared as if he was somewhat provoked by the allusion to the Chief Justice of the United States, and reminded Mr. HOWE that neither the Constitution nor the laws recognized such an officer; that we had a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but not of the United States. Mr. HOWE, with good grace, acknowledged the correction, and hoped Mr. DRAKE would introduce a joint resolution to expunge it from his speech wherever the words occurred. The Senate met again at 7:30 to renew the discussion on the bill.

CUBA.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will soon recommend to the House some very important propositions in reference to Cuba, looking to a very material aid and support to the struggling insurgents. The Committee have had the subject under consideration at several of their recent meetings, but no definite and final action has yet been taken. Some of the members of the Committee are in favor of going much further than granting the Cubans mere belligerency, and it is possible that the forthcoming measure will assume that character.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: JOSEPH PINKHAM, to be United States Marshal for Idaho; WILLIAM LEAHY, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Virginia; JOHN M. SULLIVAN, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania; C. S. WINSTEAD, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina; GEORGE F. MARLOW, Jr., to be Postmaster at Selma, Ala.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER.

J. J. PAUL, Minister to the United States from Venezuela, died suddenly this morning at the Ebbitt House. He had but recently been appointed Minister to this country, and arrived in New-York on the 25th of last month, and came to Washington this morning with his confidential Secretary, Mr. A. HERNANDEZ, who visited the State Department early this forenoon, and arranged for an interview between the Secretary of State and the deceased. Mr. HERNANDEZ on returning to the hotel found Mr. PAUL lying on the bed in his room complaining of dizziness. He attempted to rise, but immediately fell back in a convulsion, and in a few minutes was dead. Dr. C. C. COX was immediately sent for, and every effort made by electricity, insufflation, &c., to restore animation, but without success. A *post-mortem* examination was held by Drs. POTTER, COX and DRINKHEAD, revealing apoplexy as the cause of death. Mr. PAUL was 45 years of age and a lawyer of eminence in Venezuela, where he leaves a wife and eight children. His remains were sent by to-night's train to New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEREIRE AND CITY OF LONDON.

The steamship *Pereire*, which left Havre Feb. 24 and Brest Feb. 26, reached this port yesterday. The news thus at hand is later by four days than that received by way of Bremen and Southampton. Captain DUCHESNE has our thanks for late Continental papers and for the prompt delivery of our special files and correspondence. Late at night the mails of the *City of London* from Liverpool Feb. 24, and Queenstown Feb. 25, were received.

A terrible catastrophe had occurred at the foundry of Fourchambault (Nièvre.) A jet of steam from the rupture of a boiler scalded eight persons so seriously that five expired shortly afterwards, and the remaining three were lying in a critical state.

The *Bund* of Berne announces that serious protests have been raised against the pretension of the French Government to impose the obligation of drawing for the military service on the sons of French citizens who have been naturalized in Switzerland. On the occasion of a recent case the Federal Council gave instructions to its Minister at Paris to point out to the Cabinet of the Tuileries the inconvenience of such a demand.

The London *Times*, in its city article of Feb. 23, declares that proposals for a reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been issued in a circular to the bond and debenture holders by Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, the Chairman of the Company framed to establish it on a basis of equity for all interests, and under a management that would inspire confidence. "General MCCLELLAN and Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW have agreed," it adds, "to act as trustees, while Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, as bankers, will have in charge all the securities in the course of the exchange. It is hoped that the whole plan will be carried through within six months, when General MCCLELLAN will assume the Presidency of the new Company, supported by a Board of Directors of recognized standing. The scheme seems likely to give satisfaction, and there is believed to be little room to doubt that, if the line can be brought under the experienced administration of General MCCLELLAN and the persons of solid respectability who would coöperate with him, a prospect would be opened up of an ultimate realization of the expectations held out during the period of its construction."

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT.

Resumption of the Proceedings—Miscellaneous Testimony—Evidence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—Comments of the Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870.

The hearing of the Mordaunt divorce suit was resumed yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONY.

Mrs. HERBERT MONCRIEFFE, whose husband is a relative of the MORDAUNT and MONCRIEFFE family, gave evidence first and testified to her general belief in the respondent's sanity.

Mr. HERBERT MURRAY and FLORENCE STEPHEN offered testimony of no special moment.

Mr. F. J. ORFORD, M. R. C. S., had attended the respondent before her confinement, also for a miscarriage once. She had no symptoms of puerperal mania, or of any mania, he said. Excepting certain statements which she made, she showed no signs of delusion from the commencement to the end of my attendance. She was not hysterical.

Mr. JONES, F. R. C. S., followed Mr. ORFORD and gave testimony in the same sense as he.

Dr. TYLER SMITH stated that he was connected with several obstetric institutions. Puerperal mania was a disease well known. He had noticed no puerperal mania in Lady MORDAUNT's case. Puerperal insanity was a madness attendant upon confinement, but it was very intractable, and would last a year or two years. The patient would have no lucid intervals. Taking into account what he had heard from Mr. ORFORD and Mr. JONES, he should have no question of the absence of insanity at the period of confinement. It was a matter in which the observation of a competent person could not be deceived.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of WALES then entered the Court and went into the witness box. After he had been sworn,

Lord PENZANCE said: Before Dr. DEANE asks His Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to His Royal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this out to His Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. DEANE as follows:

I believe your Royal Highness has for some time been acquainted with the MONCREIFFE family? I have.

Were you acquainted with Lady MORDAUNT before her marriage? I was.

On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her some wedding present? I did.

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough House when your Royal Highness and the Princess of WALES was there? She had.

And has she gone to the theatre with both your Royal Highnesses? She has.

We are told that she was married at the end of 1866; in 1866 did you see much of her? I did.

And in the year 1868? I did also.

Were you acquainted with Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT? I was.

Have you frequently met him? I have.

And with Lady MORDAUNT? With Lady MORDAUNT.

Your Royal Highness knows HURLINGHAM? I do.

Have you been in the habit of meeting Sir CHARLES there? I have.

On one occasion, I think in June, 1868, there was a pigeon match there between Warwickshire and Norfolk? There was.

I believe your Royal Highness and Sir CHARLES were captains for each county? I believe so.

Was Lady MORDAUNT there? She was.

With her husband? With her husband.

Does your Royal Highness remember time? I think it was about June.

Did Lady MORDAUNT score for one side? For both sides, I think.

And in the course of that match did you speak to Lady MORDAUNT at times when Sir CHARLES was by? I believe so.

We have heard in the course of this case that your Royal Highness uses Hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether it is so? It is so.

Dr. DEANE—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady MORDAUNT?

His ROYAL HIGHNESS, (in a very firm tone)—There has not.

There was here a burst of applause, which was at once suppressed.

Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE—I have no question to ask his Royal Highness.

The Prince then bowed to his Lordship and retired amidst another attempt at applause, which was, as before, promptly suppressed.

Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE received a similar caution from Lord PENZANCE to that given to the Prince of WALES. He said: I have known Lady MORDAUNT from a child. I have kept up an acquaintance with her. I often visited Walton Hall. In 1868 I dined at the Alexandra Hotel with Lady MORDAUNT. I left there at 12 o'clock at night. We sat in the sitting room. No improper familiarity or criminal act took place between us. A more unfounded statement was never made than that I am suffering from disease.

By Sergeant BALLANTINE—Nor have I been for many years previously. I was invited to dine on the Wednesday by Lady MORDAUNT. I knew Sir CHARLES was not in London. I was not visiting at Walton afterwards, nor have I since seen Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT. Lady MORDAUNT was quite alone with me during the evening. I am not a family connection of Lady MORDAUNT.

This evidence concluded the case.

Dr. DEANE said that there was a point with regard to this case to which he wished to call attention. His Lordship would be aware that the letters of the Prince of WALES which had been put in had not been read, and yet they appeared in the papers.

Sergeant BALLANTINE remarked that it was a most improper proceeding, and one which he was totally unable to account for.

Lord PENZANCE said that it was a most improper proceeding.

Sergeant BALLANTINE observed that it was not his intention to have read the letters, and he did not know how they came to be published.

The Judge said that the letters had been deposited in the care of the Court, and they could not have proceeded from the officers of the Court. There had been very great impropriety, and he very much doubted whether the Court ought not to take notice of it as a contempt of Court.

The letters were produced and publicly read. The Court was then adjourned.

I append to this testimony the remarks of the London *Times* of to-day on the connection of the Prince of WALES with the scandal. After a review of the case, the writer says:

"The case of His Royal Highness stands by itself. It is evident that the Prince's error was simply this—that he had been too careless of his reputation. He had acted as a young man who does not understand the passion too many have for scandal, and had given occasion to misconstruction through simple heedlessness. It is, indeed, not easy for the young, even though they may be next the Crown, to remember and guard against 'the fierce light that beats upon the Throne.' Those who know MARIE ANTOINETTE as we have now the power of knowing her, through all the relations of her checkered life, know how baseless are the calumnies which were persistently heaped upon her name when living; but she—gay, brilliant, charming, the radiant vision treasured in BURKE's memory—recked nothing of the malice of the base, and her indiscretion accelerated at last the catastrophe which caused her own unhappy death and the destruction of the French kingdom. The Prince of WALES has learnt by a painful experience how watchful he must walk whose life is the property and the study of the world. If Royalty has many privileges, it must suffer not a few privations, and the charm of personal intimacy is one that must be almost denied to the inheritors of crowns. The Prince has had, indeed, before him the pattern of a life, not surely devoid of innocent pleasures, yet so carefully regulated that it was, in the eyes of all men, dedicated to domestic purity. The life of the Prince Consort was marked by the nicest regard to the conditions under which it was passed. Everyone will remember the rules of social conduct the Prince prescribed for himself, and how faithfully they were observed. We do not doubt that the future years of the heir apparent will show, by their fidelity to this example, the influence of the lesson he has had to learn, and that Englishmen will see exemplified in their King that is to be a life purified from the semblance even of levity."

THE STORM.

Depth of the Snow—Reported Loss of a Steamer—The Skating.

Yesterday was another gloomy day, fully characteristic of the ever changeable March. The snow which prevailed up to 11 o'clock on Sunday evening continued to 11 o'clock on the evening of Monday, mingled at times with small hail. Snow depth from 9 P. M. to midnight Sunday, 5-10 of an inch; water produced, 4-100. Snow depth on Monday to 9 P. M., 5 25-100 inches; water produced, 48-100. The wind was from the northeast to 9 P. M., then north. The sky, to 11 P. M., overcast. The mercury in the barometer at 7 A. M. stood at 29.78 inches; at meridian and 3 P. M., 29.74; at 11 P. M., 29.85. The thermometer indicated 33° at 7 A. M., noon and 3 P. M.; 32° at 6, 9 and 11 P. M.

The storm changed its character materially during the day. At dawn the feathery flakes came down profusely, and during the morning hours it was exceedingly heavy work for any wheeled vehicle to make progress through the thoroughfares. The street railways, as usual, doubled the number of their horses, and lessened that of their cars, rendering access over their routes more difficult and less frequent than at other times. As the day wore on, the snow became simple slush, and the plows were put on to clear the tracks. The mails coming in the City were generally an hour and a half behind time. At 2 o'clock the mixed snow and rain, which had been falling for six hours previously, ceased to come down, and the balance of the day was murky over head and miserable under foot—just such a day as gives rise to hypochondria, and breeds dissatisfaction generally.

REPORTED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

A telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday afternoon at the office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, stating that the steamer *Eagle*, from New-York for Havana, had been driven ashore on Body Island. Telegrams were at once sent to the offices of the Company at Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore. The reply from Norfolk is to the effect that such a report prevailed, but that it is not credited. Nothing has yet been heard from Baltimore. An unknown pilot boat is reported as being also gone ashore three miles south of the Highlands in New-York Harbor.

SKATING AT THE RINKS.

Yesterday was the thirteenth consecutive day of skating at the rinks. The ice remains as firm as ever, and is enjoyed daily by those fond of the healthful and exhilirating exercise of skating. At the Empire Rink, CALLIE CURTIS, the champion, skated in the afternoon in company with quite a number of the "cracks" of the New-York Club. Since his arrival in the City CURTIS has been the guest of the Club, and yesterday he bade his friends adieu. Last evening he left town for Syracuse, where he will appear at the rink in that city. In the evening a number of races for medals took place at the Empire Rink.

The event of yesterday evening at the skating Rink, Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, was a game at lacrosse, contested on the ice by the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club and Brooklyn Skating Clubs. Out of three games played the Brooklyns won two.

Senator Thayer Astonished.

It appears from statements in the Troy *Times* that Hon. FRANCIS S. THAYER was recently surprised by the receipt of a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States, which read as follows:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1870.

Mr. Francis S. Thayer, Troy, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to your application for the remission of the sentence against your son, GEORGE E. THAYER, Second United States Cavalry, I have to inform you that the same has been presented to the Secretary of War, and that he declines to interfere therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BRECK, Ass't. Adjutant-General.

Three days later Mr. THAYER, having in a measure recovered from his astonishment, replied as follows:

TROY, March 3, 1870.

General S. Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I can neither fathom nor *father* your communication of 28th ult., which I beg leave to return herewith. My only son is a lad some 12 years of age, still under the parental roof, and I am very happy to say remarkably well behaved. Regretting that any one should bring discredit on the name, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS S. THAYER.

The regular meeting of the Bricklayers' Union No. 3 was held last evening in Williamsburg. Three new members were admitted; the initiation fee is $25. Three sick members received dues. It was resolved to dispense with the by-law sections appertaining to sick dues for one year. The funeral will still be $100. This society will not sustain No. 6, of Albany, in their strike, as the union think that the members should themselves, as they did not have to strike.

FULLERTON'S TRIAL.

The Alleged Blackmailing Conspiracy in Court.

A Motion to Postpone Denied—A Separate Trial Accorded the Chief Defendant—Opening of the Case by Mr. Tracey.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judges BLATCHFORD and WOODRUFF, the trial of ex-Judge FULLERTON for conspiracy to defraud the Government, so frequently postponed, was finally commenced.

The prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney PIERREPONT, assisted by Mr. TRACEY, District-Attorney of Kings County.

For the defence E. W. STOUGHTON, J. K. PORTER, GRENVILLE T. JENKS, IRA SCHAFER and CLARENCE SEWARD appeared.

Mr. PIERREPONT moved permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of DANIEL C. BIRCH, who was charged with complicity in the conspiracy for which Mr. FULLERTON was indicted. He found, upon examination of the case, that the relation which he supposed existed between him and Mr. FULLERTON did not exist, and he thought it advisable to withdraw the prosecution against him and examine him as a witness in the case of Mr. FULLERTON.

The application was granted.

APPLICATION FOR A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. STOUGHTON, on the part of Mr. FULLERTON, applied for a postponement of the trial, on the ground that the defence could not properly be conducted in the absence of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, the senior counsel in the case, who was prevented from being in attendance in consequence of a serious illness. He produced medical certificates to show that Mr. O'CONOR would be unable to resume his professional duties before the 1st of April, and in the interests of justice he considered the application should be granted.

Mr. PIERREPONT opposed a further postponement. He reviewed the history of the case, the frequent occasions on which the day of the trial was to take place, and urged that if this application were granted it would postpone the trial perhaps indefinitely. He did not think the illness of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was a sufficient reason for a postponement, for though his ability and legal skill were undoubted, the issue in this case could with equal safety be left in the hands of the able lawyers who were engaged for the defence.

The Court, after a short consultation, refused the application.

FULLERTON TO BE TRIED SEPARATELY.

Mr. PORTER moved that the trial of Mr. FULLERTON be proceeded with separately. He argued that if tried in conjunction with the other parties who were to be arraigned for this offence, it would be impossible for Mr. FULLERTON to obtain a fair trial, as the prejudices which certainly existed against some of the others, one of whom had been already convicted, would associate themselves with his case and render a conviction a certainty. He quoted from RUSSELL on Crimes, and the case of The United States *vs.* SHARPE, to show that the Court had power to grant the application, and contended that under the circumstances it would only be fair and reasonable to accede to it.

Mr. PIERREPONT resisted the motion, which was finally granted.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, JACOB DUPUY, ALBERT E. KNAPP and ED. WYNDUST were then called. Mr. KNAPP did not answer, and his bail bonds were ordered to be escheated.

WILLIAM FULLERTON was then arraigned.

The following jury were sworn to try the case: Alexander Menzec, (foreman,) Thomas Cooke, John Vandusky, Simon Heider, Robert Brennan, Alexander M. Alexander, George W. Shelby, John McNamara, Charles F. Fleming, Julian S. Reynolds, James Harrington, and Edward Harris.

MR. TRACEY'S OPENING ADDRESS.

Mr. District-Attorney TRACEY, in stating the case for the prosecution, said that this was a case of the gravest importance to the Government and the accused. The learned District-Attorney, ex-Judge PIERREPONT, who was charged with conducting the prosecution, had devolved upon him the task of opening the case, and explaining to the jury the nature of the charge and the evidence by which it was sought to be sustained. The charge, in substance, was that of blackmailing. It was alleged that WILLIAM FULLERTON, ALFRED T. BELKNAP, JACOB DUPUY, C. BIRDSALL and EDWARD T. WYNDUST, together with various other persons whose names were unknown to the Grand Jury, in the months of April, May and June of 1868 in this City, formed a conspiracy among themselves for the purpose of blackmailing and extorting money from distillers who were engaged in the business of distilling spirits in the City of New-York, and from revenue officers who had been engaged in the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States for two years preceding the formation of the conspiracy. They would perceive that this crime, like many others to which the attention of the community had been directed for the last few years, had its origin in the effort of the Government to collect their internal revenues. He would not recount the history of that fraud which gave occasion for so much crime and made the crime possible. During the war it became necessary that the Government should levy and collect enormous sums of money, and also frame and put in operation a system of taxation entirely new to this country. A system of internal taxation was adopted that would bring the tax gatherer to every house, and should demand a legalized tax for every article of industry produced. In accordance with the experience of other nations who had been compelled to resort to similar efforts to raise money, it was deemed wise to levy a high tax upon distilled spirits.

All experience proved that there was no article of manufacture which contributed so much to the revenues of a country with so little disturbance to its interests as this article. But the experience of this and other nations had shown it was an article on which it was most difficult to collect its regular taxes. Opportunities for fraud and for the evasion of that act are numerous. In this instance the officers who were charged with the duty of executing that law were totally inexperienced. In the system of internal revenue which was put into operation suddenly inexperienced men were called upon to levy it. The tax on distilled spirits were very high, being $2 to the gallon, while the actual value of the article itself was only forty cents; thus five hundred per cent. was imposed as the Government right.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

This act was of course frequently violated, especially in great cities, where the spirit of gain is almost universal, without even a consideration for the justice of the means to be employed in its attainment, and the result was an enormous increase in the number of distilleries. By the Congressional report it was stated that the number increased from twenty-five to eight hundred, and in the district in which he resided he knew them to increase from five to 150. With this enormous tax upon distilled spirits the law was openly evaded, and it was more than suspected that in various quarters revenue officers connived at it in many instances, and in some districts they were openly charged with this connivance. At the beginning of the year 1867 these frauds had increased to such an extent as to arouse apprehensions in the minds of every person who had a knowledge of the effort that was being made to execute this law and the difficulties that surrounded the effort. It was proved in official proceedings that in a single collection district the quantity of taxes paid on distilled spirits produced in that district did not amount to four cents per gallon, the taxes being $2 per gallon. Government, in the first instance, sought to collect these taxes from its own officers, who had exclusive charge of the detection of frauds. The Government did not at first appeal to the Courts for aid in its enforcement, but as time wore on, it became necessary to appeal to the Courts, and to enforce the provisions of the law which forfeited property when detected in fraud.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

The Government began to enforce the provision in 1867, and all through that year there was a fierce contest going on in this City between some of the internal revenue officers who were disposed to execute the law, and the distillers and manufacturers who were disposed to evade it. It was believed that enormous sums of money had been made by the distillers, and the revenue officers who were engaged in executing this law. Corruptions were charged everywhere, and by many they were believed to exist. Some of the revenue officers in the City were supposed to have accumulated large sums of money, while others enforced its provisions with energy and fidelity.

MAJOR BELKNAP'S OPERATIONS.

In June, 1868, Major BELKNAP, one of the defendants in this indictment, applied to the Government for a revenue office. He had previously occupied a position in the army, and was appointed in January, 1868, as Special Agent of the Revenue Department. His business was to aid the enforcement of the Revenue laws, to investigate charges against distillers, and to prosecute them if they had violated the law. He was also to investigate the conduct of the revenue officers of the district and to see whether they properly discharged their duties. He accepted the position in January, 1868, but until the June following he had not reported to the Government, and what he was doing was a mystery. However, he was not idle, and having his plans consummated his first object was to associate himself with Mr. FULLERTON, and a report of this fact was the first intimation the Government had of his existence. He believed the distillers and revenue officers had amassed large sums of money, and he expected, by associating himself with an able lawyer, to threaten those men with prosecution, and induce them to compromise their offence by buying off the prosecution. His next object was to secure the assistance of a detective to gather up information, and with that view he applied to me to join his arrangement. He said he had a commission from the Government at $5 a day, but in irony he was asked was that the consideration which induced him to accept the position? He stated he was associated with Mr. FULLERTON, "the smartest lawyer in the City of New-York;" that he was going to have the report of the distillers and revenue officers made to himself, and he would show the detective how he could make money. Those distillers and officers he represented to be "rotten," and the threat of a prosecution would bring down any amount of hush money.

PROGRESS OF THE PLOT.

Mr. BELKNAP and Mr. FULLERTON now called to their councils a person named DR. BLAISDELL, a proprietor of a distillery and President of the Distillers' Association formed in 1867. He was supposed to possess information relative to the frauds of the distillers and the connivance of the revenue officers, and it was endeavored to be elicited from him also by the threat of a prosecution. He joined the conspiracy, and immediately afterwards they took into their confidence JACOB DUPUY, a person whose occupation was that of a "whisky spotter," and who subsisted by extorting money from distillers under fear of his giving information to the Government charging them with fraud. In the latter part of May or beginning of June the plan seemed to be matured and ready to put in operation. They fixed on their first victim, a person named THOMAS N. SMITH, a man who had not been long in office, and who had not grown fat on the unlawful proceeds. They proposed to use the machinery of the Federal Courts to extort money from Mr. SMITH, to have him secretly arrested, to have the matter secretly settled with a large sum of money, and then dismissed. Fortunately for their plans there was at that time a Commissioner in the City recently appointed, named JOHN A. OSBORN, who occupied a position in Mr. FULLERTON'S office, to whom he principally owed his elevation to the Bar. He was sent for by Mr. FULLERTON, who represented to him that he was employed by the Government to institute proceedings against persons who violated the Revenue law, and against revenue officers who had connived at this violation; and he wanted to consult Mr. OSBORN on the matter.

THE ARGUMENTS USED WITH COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

He told him it was of the utmost importance that these investigations should be kept secret. Of course it was important if the prosecution was to be hushed, that the arrest should be kept secret. He also said it was necessary to keep it from the District-Attorney, and he wanted to know whether a criminal prosecution could be instituted without the District-Attorney's direction. He was informed that such was not the practice, and then said that the Government desired these things to be kept secret from the District-Attorney. Mr. OSBORN said, "If that is the fact I will recognize you as a Government prosecutor and issue a warrant for the purpose of arresting anyone against whom you prefer a charge." He asked also if the arrest could be made without the knowledge of the Marshal, and if he could provide a person to secure the arrest. Mr. OSBORN said that the warrant should be executed by the Marshal, and here was an insurmountable difficulty. Mr. OSBORN could not deputize any one. These warrants, if issued, should pass regularly through the Marshal's office, should be served by him and returned by him. In addition there was the probability of the matter reaching the District-Attorney's hands and a consequent detection and punishment. How thoroughly KNAPP and FULLERTON acted in concert at this time and how thoroughly they understood each other, and how quickly one was informed of any difficulty the other encountered in the prosecution of their common object, the following circumstance would show:

MARSHAL MURRAY APPROACHED.

At the time when OSBORN told Mr. FULLERTON that the warrant should be served by the Marshal, Mr. KNAPP sought out the Marshal, opened to him his scheme, and wanted him to join in it. He told him in substance how they proposed to make money. He pointed out to him the suspected officers and the large sums of money they were supposed to have accumulated, and told him suddenly how willingly they would "come down" and pay up the "hush money." He repeated that he had the "smartest lawyer in New-York," his associate, to work out these prosecutions and to push the defendants, and he invited the Marshal's office to join him in this conspiracy. The advocate asked the jury to bear in mind the importance of that fact. It would remove the difficulty encountered by Dr. FULLERTON with Commissioner OSBORN. Their object was to observe the strictest secrecy, but the Marshal declined to enter into the conspiracy, and a new effort was made to surmount the difficulty they encountered. When they selected Mr. SMITH as their victim, they fancied he had made great gains from the execution of his office, and being naturally of a nervous and excitable temperament, they expected that the charge they intended to make against him would result in a quick settlement with large receipts. Being afraid Mr. SMITH would leave the City so that he might suspect the proceedings they were thus covertly instituting against him, they placed one of their number—WYNDUST, the detective—on Mr. SMITH'S track, and he watched his house for several days. He also received instructions to arrest him if he intended to leave the City, even though he had no warrant for doing so, and bring him before Mr. KNAPP. While Mr. SMITH was under close surveillance, DUPUY, another defendant, made an affidavit prepared in Mr. FULLERTON'S office, which was presented to the Commissioner's office and a warrant issued on it. He (counsel) held the original affidavit in his hands, and here he would mention an inquiry made by Mr. FULLERTON of Mr. OSBORN in a second interview they had. He asked if he could issue a warrant upon an affidavit taken before a revenue officer, though he was much better aware than Mr. OSBORN was that the proceeding was totally illegal. Mr. OSBORN of course said that revenue officers had no power to institute proceedings of that kind.

RELUCTANCE TO MAKE AFFIDAVITS.

It would transpire during the trial that these parties had a holy horror of coming into the United States Court and making an affidavit; and though this class of men were professional affidavit makers, who had been practicing for months in the execution of fraudulent bonds, and making all sorts of affidavits before revenue officers in justification of these bonds, men who were prepared to swear anything, for $10 apiece, they were reluctant to come before the United States Commissioner and make an affidavit which should be the basis of a criminal prosecution. They understood that an *ex parte* statement could not be made the basis of a case of perjury, and to make such a statement before a revenue officer was of little importance. It would transpire that so reluctant were these men to come to this Court and make these affidavits, that, to accommodate Mr. FULLERTON and KNAPP, OSBORN actually went to their office to take these affidavits there. He did not know the objection or the difficulty.

THE INITIATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The affidavit of DUPUY was sworn before KNAPP and Mr. OSBORN on the 11th June, and this was the initiation of their proceedings. It was the first act they committed in the prosecution of their scheme; the affidavit was presented, the warrant was executed, and now he came to Mr. FULLERTON'S part in the transaction. It was necessary to get the warrant from the hands of Mr. OSBORN, and Mr. FULLERTON having learned that the warrant was presented, visited the Commissioner's office and said to him that he wanted to take the warrant with him to examine it, and to see if it were made out in the proper form. He took it to his office, promising to return it immediately. He obtained it on the 12th June, and on the 12th June at 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. THOMAS N. SMITH was arrested on that warrant in the City Hall by the detective WYNDUST, who followed him for three days previously, and who represented himself to be the Deputy Marshal of the district. He arrested him without the authority of the law, in violation of all law, and in the presence of KNAPP. He was taken from the City Hall into the street fronting it, and here they were met by Mr. BIRDSALL, another party to the transaction. KNAPP was there, WYNDUST was there, and FULLERTON came there. Mr. SMITH, who was engaged on a case at the time, asked permission to see his lawyer, Mr. DYER, who came, and was acquainted with the facts of the arrest. Mr. FULLERTON represented himself as acting for the Government, and Mr. DYER treated him accordingly. Mr. DYER examined the warrant, and it was agreed that Mr. SMITH was to be released on procuring $1,000 bail. Suddenly, however, he was taken without the sanction or cognizance of Mr. DYER, who could get no information as to where he was taken, and who was obliged to leave without discovering where he was. In the meantime Mr. SMITH was taken to the office of Mr. BIRDSALL, where Mr. FULLERTON followed me. They demanded $50,000 for a settlement of the matter, and it was finally arranged that they were to receive $10,000 in cash and $20,000 worth of railroad bonds to compromise it, a payment that was made in a few moments subsequently. It was made a condition of the compromise that he was to leave the City immediately for Canada, where he was to remain, but he was first obliged to drive to the Commissioner's office, where he was compelled to sign a bail bond already prepared by Mr. FULLERTON. Mr. SMITH then left for Canada, and thus far the scheme of Mr. SMITH'S arrest progressed. They succeeded in evading the Marshal, and they had arrested SMITH, extorted from him $30,000 and forced him to leave the country. But another obstacle was to be overcome to keep the fact of his arrest a secret from the public. The Commissioner had accepted bail; these transactions were not known to Mr. OSBORN, and it was then sought to keep the bail bond from the District-Attorney's office, for otherwise the whole plot would be exploded. It should be retained in Mr. OSBORN'S hands to conceal SMITH'S arrest. Mr. FULLERTON considered himself equal to the task of accomplishing it. The next morning he visited Mr. OSBORN, said that the proceeding of the previous evening was illegal, and so completely did he convince Mr. OSBORN of what he stated, that the latter consented to keep all knowledge of the transaction from the District-Attorney. This was the only instance for fifty years, since the existence of that Court, where a document of that kind was not placed in the records of the Court.

THE NEWSPAPERS GIVE THE ALARM.

The arrest was kept a secret; it was concealed from the public until some reporter stated in the newspapers that the story of the arrest of a revenue officer was current amongst a certain class in the City. The matter reached the ears of the District-Attorney, and he repaired to the office of the Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the rumor. He met Mr. OSBORN, who, at the instance of Mr. FULLERTON, denied that any arrest had been made, and thus matters proceeded. After arriving in Canada Mr. SMITH began to reflect upon the circumstances of his arrest, and became convinced he was the victim of a conspiracy, and he at once returned to the City for the purpose of confronting those parties and demanding his money. On Mr. SMITH'S return to the City JACOB DUPUY made two fresh affidavits against him, not for the purpose of arresting him but to frighten him out of the City. Mr. FULLERTON also went to the Commissioner's office and demanded a third warrant, but Mr. OSBORN refused, bearing in mind the circumstances of Mr. SMITH'S first arrest. Mr. FULLERTON, however, with the two warrants in his possession brought about an interview with Mr. SMITH, and the result was that once again he succeeded in driving him from the City. Their next attempt at blackmailing did not succeed so well.

THE NEXT ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

THOMAS F. BAILEY, the next victim, was not a man to be very easily intimidated—he resisted their charges to the end, and the result was that Mr. BAILEY was exonerated and two of the parties were convicted of perjury. At this time Mr. BINKLEY, a Revenue Commissioner, arrived in the City, and having ascertained some information about Mr. SMITH, he had him arrested on a charge of defrauding the Government. To protect himself it was necessary to protect SMITH, and Mr. FULLERTON succeeded in having charge of the prosecution. He went to SMITH'S counsel, assured him of his release, and requested him to keep silent and all would be well, as the prosecution was not intended for him, but for another. Of course the prosecution failed, but immediately on his release Mr. SMITH was rearrested by the Deputy Marshal on a charge made by a Mr. GOUGH, of obtaining $360 by a violation of the Revenue laws. His innocence was substantiated, and then he demanded his money and bonds from Mr. FULLERTON. The money had already been distributed between them, Mr. FULLERTON receiving as his portion $6,000. With Mr. SMITH, however, they compromised the matter, giving him $3,000 and some thousand dollars worth of bonds. It would transpire during the trial that Mr. FULLERTON originally contemplated getting rid of Mr. COURTNEY, the District-Attorney, the more easily to accomplish his ends, and it became his especial object to do so when the circumstances of his connection with this transaction became known—which they did about this time—and he summoned to his aid men who were fleeing from his indictments, and induced them to make statements against Mr. COURTNEY, in order to remove him from his position and thus save himself from a criminal prosecution. The learned counsel referred at length to Mr. FULLERTON'S conduct in reference to his attempt to injure Mr. COURTNEY, and concluded by calling upon the jury for a fair consideration of the circumstances of the case and an impartial verdict—uninfluenced by prejudice or feelings of hostility against the defendant.

The Court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Direct Trade Between the United States and Southern Europe and the East—The Proposed Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The completion of the Suez Canal has affected the trade of the United States by bringing them into direct competition with the great maritime Powers of Europe for the trade of China and the East Indies, besides the whole of Southern Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa, embracing an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles, and a population of more than 180,000,000. The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Shipping Interests of the Country presents some valuable information upon this subject. Exhibit No. 21 shows that during the years 1856 to 1860, inclusive, the aggregate tonnage employed in the Mediterranean trade with the United States was 1,744,054 tons, and during the years 1865 to 1869 the tonnage so employed was 1,270,871 tons. This is only the direct trade by sailing vessels, without the stimulus of steamship lines giving rapid transit. To this tonnage should be added that of the indirect trade through the ports of France, England and Germany, which it is safe to estimate at full two-thirds as much. This would make the former to have been 2,906,756 tons, and the latter 2,118,117 tons.

In all this trade with the United States there is not a single steamship engaged, and it should be borne in mind that this trade and tonnage would be indefinitely increased by direct lines of American steamships. This important fact suggests its appropriate comment to those having in charge the commercial honor of our country.

The trade with Smyrna alone amounts to over $2,000,000 annually, nearly all of which comes to us by the way of England and English steamships at a cost of £6 to £10 per ton freight to New-York, while by direct steam lines it would not exceed $6 per ton.

The amount of American cotton now annually consumed in Southern Europe is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which Barcelona takes 60,000 bales, and Trieste a much larger number. The quantity used in Southern Germany, France, and Switzerland, would much increase the above estimate, provided the supply were direct. The superiority of American cotton over that of foreign growth is everywhere acknowledged. Were direct lines established, instead of indirect ones, through Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg, which increase the cost of the article, it would be to the advantage both to the grower and the consumer.

There is another very important matter. A new trade in the rich bituminous, splint and cannel coals of the United States must also spring up, for the supply of all Southern Europe, and also all of the steamships in the Mediterranean and in the East Indies, plying through the Suez Canal. The cost of English coal delivered in the Mediterranean beyond Gibraltar, has for the last four years averaged 30 shillings sterling, or $7 50 per ton in gold. Contracts are offered the proposed Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for coal, deliverable at Norfolk and Port Royal, at $4 per ton in currency, the quality showing by analysis an actual value of 3 shillings sterling per ton for steam purposes over the best English steam admiralty coals. Thus our American coals could be delivered in Italy and Austria, affording a freight of $4 per ton, or better rates than grain at 3½ pence per bushel, and the quantity of coal required abroad would be unlimited and its supply always at hand.

In this trade the ships of the Company could profitably engage. The ships are designed to take five thousand tons dead weight on light draught of water, and hence five thousand tons of coal would give $20,000 for outward freight. The certainty of its supply, independent of England, would increase the demand from our own coal fields. An immense fleet of ships are now engaged in carrying coal alone from England to the Mediterranean, and as the trade of China and the Indies is being turned through the Suez Canal, the demand for coals will be enormously increasing, especially when it is considered that the diversion of trade into ancient channels will stimulate not only the commercial, but also the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the cities and countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. All this will necessarily revolutionize the trade of Southern Europe, and it appears to us that the completion of the Suez Canal must have this effect. It would therefore seem necessary that the United States should not lose sight of the importance of this new order of things. Indifference to this subject, at this crisis, would not be creditable to the intelligence of the American people. Material aid has, however, been tendered to the new Company, in the establishment of its lines of steamships, by capitalists who are willing to purchase its bonds on highly favorable terms.

If the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company be established, much of the products of Italy, Austria and Turkey, Southern Russia and Northern Africa, now exported through Northern Germany and England to the United States, would take the direct route to New-York, Norfolk and Port Royal. The maritime Powers of Southern Europe are not indifferent to this, for it would increase their international commerce and would in a great degree counterbalance the maritime power and supremacy of England and Northern Germany. Besides, their domestic trade would be stimulated and concentrated upon their several centres of commerce best suited to accommodate this direct trade with us, and cause the opening of new lines of railways and extending their coasting trade along the shores of the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Venice, the Ægean and Black Seas, in order to meet the increasing demands of their trade, both internal and international. It is hardly possible that from these causes the same results would not flow which in the United States have been so productive of their material growth and prosperity.

It is therefore certain, in view of these practical considerations, that a large and profitable commerce would be created by the establishment of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and that to meet the requirements of this increasing trade other similar lines of American steamships will in a brief period be required.

Bowdoin College Alumni.

The graduates of Bowdoin College, resident in this City, have lately formed an association and elected officers for the ensuing year. At the last meeting of the Society, President HARRIS and other members of the faculty were present, as were also many of the most prominent citizens, old graduates of the College. It was determined to have the annual dinner at an early day, when Alumni from all parts of the country will be present. Graduates who reside in New-York and vicinity are requested to forward their addresses to the Secretary, Colonel Gra[illegible] HAYS, No. [illegible] street, that they may be properly [illegible] and may cooperate in the objects of the Association.

THE BISHOP CASE AGAIN.

The Charge of Felony Alleged to have been Made for the Purpose of Collecting a Bill of Ninety Dollars.

The case of Mrs. BISHOP against her husband and JONES & Co., large dry-goods merchants in this City, for malicious arrest and false imprisonment, came up for trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge VAN BRUNT and a jury. The difficulties between Mrs. BISHOP and her husband began more than three years ago, when she commenced an action for a divorce on the ground of adultery. From that time forward that suit has come up from time to time in the Superior Court on motions relating to the wife's claim to alimony; but the defendant and his counsel have so successfully contended against her as to avoid the payment of alimony, as alleged, for twenty-two months past. While this litigation was going on, and over two years since, Mrs. BISHOP was arrested on the charge of grand larceny, JONES & Co., from whom her husband had previously purchased dry goods, alleging that Mrs. BISHOP had stolen from their store goods to the value of $90, or thereabouts. After an imprisonment of forty-eight hours Mrs. BISHOP was discharged by Judge DOWLING, and immediately brought her action for damages, fixing the amount at $50,000. This action has now been reached for trial. The case was opened by GEORGE, the Count Johannes, on behalf of Mrs. BISHOP, who gave a statement of the case substantially as follows: Being in want of clothing, Mrs. BISHOP went to the office of her husband in Liberty street, to obtain either an order to purchase, or money for the same purpose. Her husband was out at the time, but she found lying on his desk a receipted bill for about $500, for dry goods purchased from JONES & Co. When her husband entered and learned her business he told her he would not give her a cent. She then held up the bill, and said she would go there and purchase, and he told her to go. She went; was waited upon by a clerk, told who she was, asked to have the bill sent to her husband, and selected about $400 or $500 worth of goods. Having completed her purchases, she requested that the goods be sent to her sister's in Brooklyn, but was answered by the clerk that it would be impossible to send the goods that evening, as it was too late. She then said she was in a hurry for the silk dress and trimmings, and requested the clerk to put them up in two separate parcels, so that she might carry them with her. This was done by the clerk, who handed her the bundles, showed her to the door, and asked if he could call a stage for her. The bill was sent the following day, but on Mr. BISHOP refusing to pay, the clerk was dispatched to the house of her sister, and finding Mrs. BISHOP out, left word that if she did not come over and pay the bill, he (the clerk) would lose his situation or be compelled to pay the amount. Mrs. BISHOP taking no notice of this, the clerk, with another man, went to her home at Stamford, and meeting Mrs. BISHOP leaving her house in a carriage, each seized one of the horses and attempted to stop them, but Mrs. BISHOP told the coachman to drive on, which he did, leaving the two young men behind. On her return to her house she found that a bucket of mud had been thrown into the piano, and the other furniture of the house injured, as she supposed, by the same young men. Eight days subsequently she was stopping at a friend's house in Harlem, and on her return from a funeral in company with another lady, was arrested at the door by Officer BROPHY, who was accompanied by the clerk of JONES & CO. Without being permitted to enter the house, she was hurried to the Police Station in Chambers-street, where, as alleged, JONES & Co. offered to release her if she would pay the bill, which she refused. On the Sunday following she was brought before Judge DOWLING, at the Tombs, where the complainants handed to the Court a bill for the amount of the goods, on the face of which it appeared that Mrs. BISHOP "bought" the goods alleged to to have been stolen. On this ground Judge DOWLING immediately dismissed the complaint.

It was further alleged in the statement of counsel that Mrs. BISHOP was identified by a picture supplied to the officer by her husband, and that he (her husband) had offered to pay a detective if he could either get Mrs. BISHOP into an assignation house or the State Prison. By mutual agreement officer BROPHY was stricken from the complaint, and on motion of defendant's counsel, the complaint was dismissed against BISHOP, on the ground that a wife could not maintain such an action against her husband. The trial now proceeds against JONES & Co. alone. Mrs. BISHOP was partially examined in her own behalf, and so far sustains the allegations made in the opening. She testifies to have lost her friends through the reproach cast upon her character, has been prevented from organizing a school for the support of herself and boy, and almost driven to starvation.

The case is still on.

THE THIRD-AVENUE MISER.

The Fox Will Trial Continued Before Surrogate Hutchings—Eccentric Conduct of the Deceased—Ghost Stories, Thieves and Cats.

This interesting will case, which is now on trial before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, was resumed yesterday. As we have before reported, the deceased by his will, made in 1864, gives all his property, amounting to upwards of $300,000, to the United States, to aid in paying the cost of the late war. The first witness called by the contestants was an old lady who has been a tenant of deceased for thirteen years in one of his Third-avenue houses. She related many curious things. On one occasion he spoke to her of a contemplated attack upon him in his room the night before by thieves, and said that upon his arming himself and firing upon the intruders, he discovered that the attacking party was only an unwarlike tom cat. Another time he entertained herself and children with a remarkable performance of a cat which he owned, and which would climb a pole and talk to him like a child. Shortly after this, he expressed his apprehension of approaching evil, as he had walked as far as Cooper Institute, and having fallen asleep upon the steps he awoke to find a huge grave dug beside him, a venerable man standing near, with long white flowing hair, beckoning him away. The witness also recollected that at about the same time he took her youngest daughter, to whom he was much attached, with him to the Academy of Arts, and left the little girl there for several hours to amuse herself without his company. On another occasion he insisted on having a new pair of soles put on the child's new shoes, although she had not yet worn them.

Mr. RITTERBAND, counsel for the executors, by a rigid cross-examination of the witness, elicited the important fact, that all these eccentricities occurred since 1865, more than a year after the will was executed. Several of the witnesses were examined as to the habits and curious acts of the testator, but the testimony was not of general interest. The trial will be resumed next week, when several physicians are expected to testify to like mental capacity of the deceased.

Mr. RITTERBAND appeared for the executors, Mr. CONE for the United States, Mr. FLIN for contestants.

McFarland's Trial Fixed for the First Monday in April—Frenzy One of the Theories of the Defence.

Judge BEDFORD presided yesterday at the opening of the Court of General Sessions for the March Term. An attempt was made to impannel a Grand Jury, but without success. Fines were subsequently imposed on several delinquents, after which it was announced that a Grand Jury would be convened to-day.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, senior counsel for DANIEL MCFARLAND, indicted for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, made a motion that the first Monday in April be fixed as the time for the trial. In the course of his remarks he claimed that Judge INGRAHAM gave erroneous instructions to the jury respecting insanity in the case of the murderer REYNOLDS, at the last session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. GRAHAM intimated that one theory of the defence of MCFARLAND would be a frenzy, produced by the adulterous conduct of the late Mr. RICHARDSON. District-Attorney GARVIN agreed to the motion, after which the Court adjourned until to-day.

The Russian Prima Donna in Court.

The case of Mlle. NADAFELDA LEVITSAKA, prima donna of the Russian Opera Troupe, who was accused by her manager of having stolen $1,266, had been set down for a further hearing before Judge SHANDLEY yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. MEHAN, asked for a further postponement, as his client was still absent from the City on a professional tour. The prima donna and her husband were in Court and declared themselves ready for trial. In fact they demanded one. However, the case was postponed until 2 P. M. to-day.

A Shooting Affray—Two Sides to the Story.

Yesterday afternoon GEORGE FAEL, a German carpenter, residing at No. 74 Henry-street, was brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with having shot at CHARLES W. GENET, of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, yesterday morning, about 1:30 A. M. GENET, who is a conductor on the Fourth-avenue cars, stated that he with two friends were walking along East Broadway on his way home, when they heard a woman scream. Immediately he turned and ran towards the point at which he supposed her to be. He then saw the prisoner maltreating a female. Complainant called upon him to desist, whereupon FAEL turned, drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball fortunately struck his collar bone, and glanced off without doing him any serious injury. In defence of his conduct the prisoner said that he was accompanying his wife home, when he and she were set upon by GENET and his companions. Both were knocked down by the complainant and his com[illegible] upon which he (the prisoner) drew a revolver and fired at the assailant in self-defence. His story was unsatisfactory, inasmuch as Officer BAXTER, who was on post not eighty yards away, heard no scuffle such as mentioned by the prisoner. The first knowledge he had of the affair was the report of the pistol. He ran to the spot and saw FAEL running away. He followed, arrested him and took him to the Seventh Precinct Station. The prisoner said when captured that he was sorry he had not killed GENET. The Court committed him to answer, in default of $2,500 bail.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Price of the Precious Metal Still Declining—A Fall to 112 1-2—The Lowest Point Yet.

Gold kept on its downward course yesterday, though the price did not fall so rapidly as some expected on Saturday. Operators seem to have abandoned all attempts to force up the premium, and appear to be inclined to let it take its course without assisting or retarding its decline. Yesterday the Exchange was occupied by small operators for the most part, who trafficked around the fountain in small lots and were satisfied with proportionately small gains. Occasionally a "heavy weight" entered the room, when the bidding would become extremely lively and then subside with his departure. During the morning a large operator entered the arena and bought in the neighborhood of a million dollars at rates ranging from 112⅞ to 113⅛. After he left the price was run down by those who remained so that they might obtain small lots with which to speculate.

It is asserted that there has been little besides speculation in the Gold Exchange since September, and that there is scarcely any legitimate business being done now. The demands of trade are supplied; cotton bills have taken the place of bills of exchange to a considerable extent, and all who want gold for legitimate purposes are, it is said, well provided. If this view is correct, it would seem that the end of even speculation must be at hand.

At the opening of the Board yesterday, gold was sold at 113. For the next ten minutes transactions were quite active, and the fluctuations ranged from 112¾ to 113⅛. Soon after 11 o'clock 113¼ was reached, and the lowest price during the second hour was 112¾. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the fluctuations were between 113 and 112¾. From 1 to 2 o'clock the lowest price was 112½, and the highest was 112¾. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the transactions were heaviest, and embraced lots of $50,000 to $100,000, but notwithstanding this fact, the price did not fall below 112⅝, nor rise above 112⅞. The Board closed with gold at 112¾.

The rates for carrying were very low all day, ranging between five and two per cent. The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank reported yesterday were $75,823,000—making a grand aggregate since the decline commenced of $696,730,000.

The fluctuations after the close of the Board were not extensive, and the interest felt in the transactions was quite tame. The Secretary, Mr. AKERS, announced the safety of the *City of Boston*, which intelligence was received with applause.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Efforts to Obtain a Permanent Injunction—Further Facts as Shown by Affidavits Read Yesterday in the Supreme Court.

One of the actions which has been commenced by JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, the President of the Company, and twenty-nine other defendants, directors, stockholders, &c., was before Judge CARDOZO yesterday on a motion made by the plaintiff for a permanent injunction to restrain the sale or the use of shares of the Company's stock received by any of the defendants at a price below par; and also to obtain the order of the Court restraining the transfer on the Company's books of any shares of stocks which have not been fully paid up, and to prevent voting upon or using the same. The plaintiff asks for such further relief as a Court of equity is willing to grant. The case has already been published at considerable length in our columns. The defendants say the complaint is based on a charge of a fraudulent conspiracy of the President and Directors of the Company to cheat and defraud the Company, which charge is totally false.

On the argument yesterday, Messrs. D. D. & D. FIELD appeared for Mr. FISK; for the defendants, Messrs. J. K. PORTER, CHAS. TRACY, AARON J. VANDERPOOL and JOHN H. MCFARLAND.

In opposition to the pleadings and papers already published, counsel for the defendants read an affidavit of President RAMSEY to the effect that all the charges of conspiracy and fraudulent combination of deponent with defendants, or any of them, or any other person or persons, are totally false, and that all the pretended grievances stated in the complaint, as ground for an injunction or other remedy are without foundation; and that to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief, this action has been brought, and is prosecuted by the plaintiff fraudulently, maliciously, and without probable cause, and with design and intent to damage and injure the said company and others of the defendants, and to impair the credit and impede the operations of the company, and to deprive the directors and other stockholders of their just and lawful rights; and that the plaintiff, JAMES FISK, Jr., now is and for a long time has been engaged with JAY GOULD and J. R. HERRICK in the complaint named, and others, their confederates, in a fraudulent and unlawful combination and conspiracy, for the purpose and with intent to defraud the said company, and to harrass and embarrass the directors and stockholders, and subject the company and its property to the dominion and control of the said FISK and his confederates, and to their use.

That before the commencement of this action, and before the commencement of the suit of the People of this State mentioned in the complaint in this action, JAMES FISK, Jr., and his associates had entered into and for a long time maintained the said combination and conspiracy, with the fraudulent intent and design mentioned, and in carrying on the same the said FISK and his co-conspirators from time to time have instituted suits without cause, obtained and used orders of injunction, receivership and attachment for which they had no legal right or probable cause, procured the arrest of this deponent and his cousel, without right, and for the purpose of hindering deponent from performing his duties and exercising his rights as President and stockholder of the said Company, and have attempted by force and by "strong hand and multitude of people" to take possession of the railroad and other property of said Company; and that, to the best of deponent's knowledge, information and belief, the present action and the pending motion therein for an injunction are parcel of the fraudulent means by which the plaintiff and his confederates are carrying on their conspiracy, and the same are prosecuted for the promotion of the objects of the conspiracy; that in the action so brought by the people, the said FISK and several of his confederates, including JONATHAN R. HERRICK, defendant in this action, were defendants, and this deponent, the said Company and several directors and stockholders of the Company also were made defendants; that FISK and his confederates in that action, by allegation on the trial, made statements, charges and pretences against deponent and his associates, and litigated and attempted to establish the same, which were substantially the same, as the allegations and pretended grievances stated in the complaint in this action; and that this Court in that action passed upon the same, and decided and adjudged the same to be false and rendered and entered judgment accordingly, as by the judgment roll in that action, will more fully and at large appear.

Deponent denies that the issuing of certificates for 2,400 shares of stock was done or caused by him; he denies that the 2,400 shares were issued as alleged in the eighth section of the complaint, but he says the facts were as follows: DAVID GROESBECK and others loaned to the Company $580,000 upon the Company's second mortgage bonds; at that time the Company owned and held more than 7,000 shares of its own capital stock, which had previously been duly subscribed for, and at least ten per cent. had been duly paid thereon, and had been duly forfeited for the use of the Company, according to the provisions of the statute in that behalf, for the nonpayment of calls, and on many of said shares several installments of 10 per cent. each had been called in and paid before the call upon which they were forfeited. Upon the making of said loan, and in consideration thereof, the Company at the same time contracted and agreed with said GROESBECK and the other persons in that section named, to sell them, at any time within fifteen months thereafter, 2,400 shares of the Company's stock, at $25 per share. This price was more than the market value of full paid shares at the date of the contract. There were in the contract other provisions advantageous to the Company, one of which was, that if said GROESBECK and other persons should avail themselves of the option to take stock, they should pay, in addition, to the Company, ten per cent. on $800,000 of the Company's bonds. The loan of $580,000 was so made at a time when money was required, and greatly needed, to enable the Company to extend and put in operation its railroad to Binghamton, and thereby connect it with an extended chain of other railways, and greatly increase its business and income, and if the loan could not have been otherwise secured it would have been for the interest of the Company to transfer the 2,400 shares to the lenders without receiving any money for such shares. The 2,400 shares were then the absolute property of the Company, which it had the full power and right to sell and dispose of for such price, or for such considerations as the Board of Directors deemed fit, and on such sale to issue certificates therefor as full-paid shares, not subject to call or assessment; and afterwards, within the fifteen months so limited, Groesbeck and the other persons elected to take the 2,400 shares, in pursuance of the contract, and severally paid to the Company the ten per cent. on the $800,000 of bonds, being $80,000, and also $25 for each share of the stock, being $60,000; and the Company thereupon placed the 2,400 shares to their credit, and issued certificates therefor; but deponent is unable to state in what proportions or to what extent said shares are held by them; and deponent states that the 2,400 shares are now full paid-up stock, and not subject to any calls or assessments, and he denies, upon information and belief, the allegations of notice in the tenth section contained.

Deponent says that no matter or thing alleged in the twelfth section of the complaint is true, except that deponent on the 5th August, 1869, wrote in the subscription book of said Company as follows:

"J. H. RAMSEY, for DAVID GROESBECK, New-York, five thousand (5,000) shares."

"J. H. RAMSEY, for DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York, five thousand (5,000) shares."

And deponent wrote and entered the same in the book in the belief that GROESBECK and DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., would desire to become stockholders in the Company. In the amounts above named and pay ten per cent. thereon to the Company, but said GROESBECK and DABNEY, MORGAN & CO. declined to pay ten per cent. to the Company on the subscription or to take the shares of stock so subscribed by deponent, and in consequence of the non-payment of the ten per cent. required by the statute to make a subscription valid and binding, the subscriptions so made by deponent were not received by the Company as valid subscriptions, nor was any entry of subscriptions made in the books except as stated. He further says that the subscriptions to 9,500 were made in the evening of Aug. 4, 1869, and the next day, at an early hour in the morning, ten per cent. in money was paid to the Treasurer, and it went into the funds of the Company; that on or about August 3, 1869, deponent made an arrangement with DAVID GROESBECK for a personal and individual loan to deponent of $100,000; that deponent had in his possession $150,000 Equipment Bonds belonging to the Company which had never been issued by the Company; that the said GROESBECK well knew that such bonds belonged to and were the property of the said Company; that deponent made to GROESBECK his individual note for $100,000, payable six months after date, and left bonds temporarily as collateral in the possession of GROESBECK; that very shortly afterwards GROESBECK declined to retain said bonds, disavowed all lien thereon, and offered to return the same; and this deponent believing that the Company would be satisfied with Mr. GROESBECK as a depository for the bonds, so stated to him; that shortly thereafter GROESBECK delivered said bonds to ROBERT LENOX BANKS, Esq., then a receiver of the effects of said Company.

An affidavit, made by Mr. WM. L. M. PHELPS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was also read by the defendants' counsel. The affidavit is very long. It contains, among other things, the following: That he has been Treasurer of the Company for more than six years past, and to the best of his knowledge all the allegations in the complaint of Mr. FISK as to fraud, conspiracy, fraudulent design, unlawful and dishonest conduct on the part of the defendants, are false; and that to the best of this deponent's knowledge, information and belief the plaintiff in this action, and said HERRICK, and said JAY GOULD, with others, their confederates, not made parties to this action, for a long time past have been and now are engaged in a conspiracy to cheat and defraud said Company, and wrongfully to obtain control of its affairs and possession of its property; and that the bringing of this action and the making of the pending motion therein for an injunction, have been and are without probable cause; and that this suit has been and is prosecuted with intent falsely to move and maintain the same to the injury of said Company and all the defendants in this action, except said HERRICK, and to subvert and defeat the right of said Company and its directors duly elected by the stockholders thereof, as established by the decision and judgment of this Court, rendered and entered in the action of people of this State at the Monroe Special Term.

Several other affidavits were read, after which counsel entered into a long argument upon the principles of law involved.

The decision was reserved.

PALETTE ASSOCIATION.

First Anniversary Ball—A Pleasant Time Among the Artists.

Last evening the society of artists known as the "Palette" Association celebrated the first anniversary of its organization by a ball at the Allemania Rooms in Sixteenth-street, which was attended by a very large number of those engaged in the study of the fine arts, as well as critics and literary men. The distinctive artistic character of the celebration was shown in the decorations of the rooms, which consisted of pictorial representations of Poetry, Music, Painting, Architecture, Sculpture, Tragedy, &c., and of portraits of the representatives of the various schools of painting, HOGARTH standing for the English and LEUTZE and ELLIOTT for our own. Some fine landscapes were also on the walls. Messrs. KUNATH, WUST, VENINO, HAMMER, JANSEN and LAUTERBACK were, it is understood, the principal contributors of the pictorial embellishments with which the rooms were adorned.

The grand feature of the evening was, however, an "Allegorical Play with Living Pictures." The play was composed by Mr. GEORGE HESS, and was performed by members of the "Palette." On the curtain drawing up, Columbia was discovered in a musing mood. She was reflecting on her prosperity and the virtues and acquirements of her people. Then Art, disguised as a pilgrim, entered, and sought an abiding place in the land of the brave and the home of the free. Columbia granted her request, but desired to know why Art had left her ancient home. To this Art answered that she desired to extend her dominion throughout the whole civilized world, and after expatiating on the sublime beauties of her vast and enchanting realm, declared that her greatest pride is, instead of being governed by others, to be her own law. Columbia, wondering at the assumption of the Pilgrim, sarcastically inquired what right she had to indulge in such haughty language. Art (dropping her disguise and appearing as a beautiful maiden,) said that the real worth and essence of her powers is not to be expressed in words, that she would reveal herself in some artistic performances, and thereupon called her disciples to her aid.

The inner curtain was then withdrawn and displayed a *tableau vivant* of "The Landing of Columbus," which was followed by "The Surrender of the English" and "The Civil War." These fine pictures, of course, had such an effect on Columbia that she became convinced that herself and Art were made for each other and could not live apart. The disciples of Art then paid homage to Columbia, and the whole concluded with the "Triumph of Art."

The tableaux were most admirably and effectively arranged and were warmly applauded. After the play came the supper, and after the supper the ball, in which Art and her votaries joined with the sons and daughters of Columbia in doing honor to Terpsichore until morning warned them to depart.

The arrangements for the celebration reflected great credit on the gentlemen who had them in charge.

Work of the New-York Dispensary for 1869.

The eightieth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary (for 1869) has been published. From this it appears that the whole number of persons who were treated, medically and surgically, during the year at this institution, was 33,288, of whom 5,451 were treated at their homes, and 26,053 at the Dispensary, the latter number including 1,784 cases of vaccination and 3,055 cases of dental surgery. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the year was 71,833. The field of operations covered by this humane institution comprises all the lower section of the City, extending from the Battery to Spring-street, and east of Broadway, between Spring, Pike and Allen streets and First-avenue to East Fourteenth-street. The new Dispensary building stands on the corner of Centre and White streets, and was put up at a cost of $72,488 59, on which there yet remains a debt of about $20,000. As this Dispensary furnishes the only source of gratuitous medical aid to the multitudes of suffering inmates of tenement houses in this district, as well as of surgical assistance to those injured in the pursuit of their daily avocations, there can be no charity more worthy the attention of our citizens. The current expenses of the past year were about $10,000, leaving a total deficit of $30,000. To meet this demand the Trustees appeal to the liberality of the New-York public for aid and increased subscriptions. The principal officers of the institution are JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, President, No. 67 Bleecker-street; ADAM NORRIS, Vice-President, No. 92 Broadway; ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Secretary, No. 16 Wall-street; D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer, No. 62 South-street.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday investigated complaints against nineteen patrolmen for violations of the rules of the Department. The cases were of a trivial character, involving only the usual derelictions of duty. The recent vigorous action of the Commissioners seems to have materially improved the discipline of the force, as is shown by the decrease in the number brought up to answer for misconduct. Although the patrolmen are more closely watched than formerly, fewer of them are detected in shirking duty, and there is reason to believe that the Police as a patrolling force is as efficient as it ever was.

The Voorhees Murder—Chambers Arraigned.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Brooklyn, yesterday morning, before Judge GILBERT, District-Attorney MORRIS caused WILLIAM CHAMBERS to be placed at the bar, to plead to the indictment found against him for the willful murder of VOORHEES. CHAMBERS had his head bandaged up, and looked worn, pale and emaciated.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of New-York, said that CHAMBERS' friends had retained Mr. WM. F. HOWE, of New-York, as associate counsel with him to conduct the prisoner's defence, and he then interposed a plea of "not guilty."

District-Attorney MORRIS asked that an early day be appointed for the trial; but Mr. SPENCER said that he would consult with Mr. HOWE and determine what arrangement, as to the time of trial, should be made. It was ultimately decided that the prisoner should be brought up on Wednesday morning next, when Messrs. SPENCER and HOWE will probably apply that the case go over until the April term.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Reception at the City Hall by the Common Council—Remarks of Mr. Seward.

Yesterday Hon. WM. H. SEWARD paid a visit to the City Hall at the request of the Common Council, and was received by the members of that body. Mr. SEWARD arrived about 2 o'clock, accompanied by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, and was at once conducted to the Governor's Room, where for some time he amused himself by examining the portraits of the distinguished persons with which the chamber is adorned, including his own, taken while he held the office of Governor of this State. The members of the Common Council, headed by Alderman ANTHONY MILLER, soon afterwards arrived, and were severally introduced to Mr. SEWARD. Alderman WOLTMAN then addressed Mr. SEWARD as follows:

HONORED SIR: It was with feelings of profound gratification and pleasure that your assent was received by the members of the Common Council of this City, conveyed to them in your note of the 4th inst., expressing to them your deep sense of regard and esteem for them, and designating to-day as the time when you would permit them, in consideration of their desire, to pay their respects to you personally. I can assure you, on behalf of the members of the Common Council, that they justly and fully appreciate the distinguished honor you have conferred upon them, and which they shall ever bear in liveliest remembrance. The Empire State has ever been proud of its distinguished men, and none are more entitled to its praise and commendations than your honored self; through long years of active life a leading statesman of our Republic, devoting the energies and intellectual attainments of your mind and heart to the best interests of your country. And when the storm of war swept with fearful violence over its peaceful vales and plains, and threatened the destruction of our Union, and those institutions so dear to every patriotic heart; in those dark hours when the assassin's hand was raised against your breast, you did not falter, but rose superior to every circumstance, unawed and unintimidated. It is for those virtues and services, so noble in their character, that we greet and welcome you to your native home, after your long-protracted absence abroad, and we trust that your life may be prolonged for many years to enjoy the love and regard of your fellow-citizens. Be pleased, Sir, to accept of these resolutions [already published in the TIMES] passed by the Common Council of this City, and which in unfeigned sincerity express the regard and esteem in which they hold you, and which they trust you may be pleased to preserve among the other testimonials of regard you have received from your fellow-citizens.

MR. SEWARD'S RESPONSE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: To receive unexpected public as well as private hospitalities when sojourning in distant States and foreign lands is cheering. But to receive a cordial public welcome as well as an affectionate private greeting from friends, neighbors and countrymen on returning home, is a crowning felicity of travel. For this generous and distinguished public welcome I desire to make acknowledgments which are more sincerely and more gratefully felt than the conventional words at my command could express. Gentlemen, you may remember how my confidence and hope in the good destiny of our country rose into seeming optimism during the sectional conventions and conflicts through which we have lately passed. That buoyant confidence rested on a ground little understood or even perceived then. It seemed to me that civilization on the American continent is not several distinct and different enterprises, but one great symmetrical enterprise with universal republican capacity for its distinguishing political feature, and freedom of conscience its religious characteristic. That it has not many commercial centres, but one metropolitan centre. That centre is the City of New-York. All the States and Territories of the American Union gravitate towards it. There is no countervailing repulsive force, and faction has not power adequate to break that gravitation. The observations I have made in the new States and Territories of the United States, as well as without, have confirmed my conviction that all the Territories, States and nations on the American Continent accept or have an irresistible inclination to accept the facts in the general civilization of the continent as one system with this City as its centre. Jealousies, traditions, prejudices, political combinations and distances on land and sea, not yet traversed by steam and electricity, hinder the attraction in different regions, but the attraction is nevertheless so strong everywhere that no existing institution incompatible with it can permanently endure here. To cultivate throughout the continent sentiments and sympathies congenial with the beneficent institutions and humane aspirations of the United States has constantly been my effort while abroad, and it will be my effort now that I have come home to cultivate sympathies, affection and respect for the distant States, Territories and nations whose visitor I have been.

Mr. SEWARD remained for a few minutes to receive the congratulations of the persons present, numbering about 100, and was then invited down stairs, where some refreshments were served, after partaking of which he returned to his hotel.

A Card from Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago you published among your Brooklyn items, that Rev. J. HYATT SMITH had resigned his charge of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church. In your next issue you corrected the erroneous statement. But your Local seems determined to cast me out at all hazards. We ministers, from principle, never read the Sunday paper, which is "set up" on Saturday, but always read the Monday paper, "set up" on Sunday. Now, that malicious Local, knowing my religious scruples, managed to get in another statement yesterday declaring that I had left the Lecompton-avenue (!) Baptist Church and had come out upon the basis of Open Communion. He thought, no doubt, that this second item would escape my notice, but there are some, members of my Church not as good as their pastor, who do read the Sunday issue of the TIMES, and I was yesterday informed of the renewed efforts of your Local to throw me out of the Baptist pulpit.

I am pastor in all peace, quietness and love of Lee-avenue Baptist Church in this city, and if you will publish this note of correction you will much oblige

Your friend, a six day reader of your paper,
J. HYATT SMITH.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Monday, March 7, 1870.

Rev. Dr. McClintock's Death—Eulogies Pronounced by the Methodist Clergymen of this City.

The death of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, President of Drew Theological Seminary, in Madison, N. J., cast a gloom over the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday, and after a season of prayer, the morning hour was spent in eulogies of the distinguished deceased. Appropriate resolutions were presented, and to these Rev. Drs. CURRY, DURBIN, HOLDICH, RIDGEAWAY, ROCHE and others, who were intimate with the late Professor, addressed themselves. None knew him but to love him. He was represented as the most universal genius, the most complete scholar that the Methodist Church or probably this country has ever produced. His gifts were varied, and it was said of him years ago that he could fill any chair in any of our institutions of learning—one just as well as another. He was born in 1814, was received into St. George's Church, Philadelphia, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. BURBIN in 1825, he being then 11 years of age. In 1830, Dr. ROCHE and himself were classmates in Philadelphia College, and before he was 21 years of age, at the instance of Dr. DURBIN who knew his rare gifts and talents, the young man was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. He was at the same time filling appointments as a Methodist preacher, and in 1835 he was regularly admitted to the Philadelphia Conference and was for a time stationed in Jersey City. His kindness towards young men of small means who were trying to get into the ministry was beautifully illustrated by Rev. Dr. RIDGEAWAY, who was one of his pupils in Dickinson College. WM. P. CORBITT was a Sunday School pupil of his in Philadelphia, and spoke warmly of the interest he took in children. It was considered by the speakers that his death has left a void which the Church cannot readily fill. His funeral will take place to-day from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at 12 o'clock, and the preachers will meet there a quarter of an hour earlier to take their places in the procession and services.

New-York Boarding House Association.

Yesterday the lady managers of the New-York Boarding House Association met at the Boarding House for Work Girls No. 262 East Broadway, to hold their third annual meeting. The object of this Association is to improve the condition of homeless young women by providing for them a comfortable domicile at a moderate rate of board. This house is fitted up for the accommodation of forty females, and the rooms are furnished for one or more occupants. The terms of the Institute are $3 a week for an attic, $3 50 for part of a room on one of the lower floors and $5 in the same part of the house for a single room. The establishment is nearly self-supporting, but at times there are not boarders enough in it to defray its expenses. At such times it is necessary to solicit donations from private individuals who can afford to contribute to the good work.

Mrs. E. P. WILLETS, of Lakeville, L. I., First Directress, opened the meeting by reading a portion of the Scriptures. There were present Mrs. Dr. George A. Peters, Mrs. David M. Turnure, Secretary; Miss Robins, Mrs. E. D. Stanton, Mrs. Harriet Knows, Mrs. Hinckley, Dr. Peters and others. The Secretary's annual report was then offered by Mrs. TURNURE and accepted. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. BALESTIER, was read by Mrs. E. P. WILLETS, and contained the following statements: The re

ceipts from the House during the past fiscal year amounted to $4,989 37, out of which were expended for provisions, $3,836 [illegible]; for furnishing, $38 97; for repairs, $18 14; servants, $236; matron's salary, $300; incidental expenses, $330 18; printing reports, $73 50; insurance, [illegible] making a total of $4,867 82. The report further shows that the receipts for board and washing have more than paid all expenses, except fuel, gas and rent, which amounted to $2,049.30. There is at present in the Treasurer's hands a balance of $78 69, and in the hands of SAMUEL WILLETS, on interest, $1,150. At the close of these satisfactory reports brief addresses were made by Dr. PETERS and others. The meeting reelected the following officers for the coming year: First Directress, Mrs. EDMUND P. WILLETS, Lakeville, L. I.; Second Directress, Mrs. Dr. GEORGE A. PETERS, No. 12 West Twenty-ninth-street; Secretary, Mrs. DAVID M. TURNURE, No. 12 East Thirty-sixth-street; Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. BALESTIER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4247—Kirschman vs. Leffiard.	581—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron Works.
1971—Hennessey vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. Railroad Co.	1319—Kellogg, Executor, vs. Hanford.
1197—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1913—Bacon vs. Rice.
1723—Higgins vs. Cunningham.	2123—McIntyre vs. Griffin.
1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	405—Sutton vs. Diggles.
1491—Van Allen vs. American Nat. Bank.	1739—Whitford vs. Boyle.
1943—Strauss vs. Trabant.	705—Giles vs. Spalding.
2027—Cheever vs. Stevens.	873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Co.
1341—Heydon vs. Florence Sew'g Machine Co.	1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
	605—James vs. Schmidt.
	611—Whittemore vs. Patterson.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
344—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wab. R. R. Co.	1576—Hill vs. McKinzie.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.	490—Cohen vs. McGay.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.	272—Wright vs. Booss.
1612—Brackebush vs. Woodruff.	1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
2674—Hewett vs. Mills.	990½—Marsh vs. Salomon.
1620—Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank, New-York.	1564—Nat. Bank North Am. vs. Penistar.
6656—Walsh, Ex'r, vs. Sexton.	940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
90—Gelpecke vs. Quintell.	126½—Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1558—Schlegel vs. Baust.	1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
612½—Wotherspoon vs. De Wolf.	5854—Lyon vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 26— — —

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
244— — —	38—Bruce vs. Jones.
23—Silliman vs. Austin.	39—Stittheimer vs. Jarosiawski.
24—Boyle vs. Manice.	40—Jex vs. James.
25—Eastman vs. Pritchard.	41—Weir vs. Baum.
26—Sixth-avenue R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.	42—Bevans vs. Bank of Jersey City.
27—Marvin vs. Browning.	43—James vs. Miller.
28—Mullen vs. Decker.	44—Same vs. Same.
29—Newhall vs. Decker.	45—Carson vs. Douglas.
31—Hines vs. McCrossin.	46—Holske vs. Merritt.
32—Claflin vs. Kelly.	47—Challess vs. Central Branch Union Pacific R. R. Co.
33—Merritt vs. Valentine.	48—Hoyt vs. Moore.
34—Bouche vs. Flamant.	49—Same vs. Same.
35—De Venge vs. Flamant.	50—Same vs. Same.
36—Sussex National Bank of Newton vs. Morford.	51—Boyd vs. Schlosinger.
37—Baxter vs. Hall.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
24—Hammett vs. Branda.	58—Freeman vs. Fry.
53—Holyoke vs. Betts.	65—Stuart vs. Trask, Jr.
57—Bryce vs. Adams.	

The call commences at No. 76—James vs. Lebkuckner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2217—Williams vs. Potter.	133—Escofice vs. Kelly.
1269—Capman vs. Golman.	132—Bedoin vs. Kelly.
1139—Levy vs. Riss.	1341—Bonnell vs. Williams.
1229—Schmitt vs. Smith.	1379—Otis vs. McDavitt.
1269—Chapman vs. Goldman.	1353—Sarbach vs. North American Lloyd Steamship Co.
1319—Eneas vs. Schank.	1385—Polhamus vs. Garretsee.
1323—Brower vs. Clark.	
1347—Purdy vs. Abbott.	
1349—Cochran vs. Carr.	

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
572—Roberts vs. Kelly.	1738—Smith vs. Tunis.
1714—Bixby vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	1564—Vilaret vs. O'Brien.
1050—Corwin vs. Wesley.	1745—Livingston vs. Lockmyer.
2036—Cohen vs. Blumenthal.	1314—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.
2042—Garety vs. Central Park R. R. Co.	1890—Hendrickson vs. Wagstaff.
1108—Moore vs. Bonnell.	734—Shearman vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.	1700—Rosenberg vs. Hayenger.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.	2094—Fisher vs. Carlton.
1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien.	1780—Fearing vs. Wardwell.
1734—Dunigan vs. O'Brien.	1838—American Steam Fireproof Safe Co. vs. More.
1888—Michaels vs. Herman.	1818—Grant vs. Taylor.
2064—Lawrence vs. Herman.	
1756—Montana Gold Mining Co. vs. Myer.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
750—Aaron vs. Goodspeed.	194—Hoover vs. The Croton Fire Ins. Co.
704—Maier vs. Homan.	1701—Livingston vs. Cowles
337—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.	484—Troppman vs. Kelly.
691—Drake vs. Gorman.	368—Harrison vs. Given.
840—Wall vs. Richards.	396—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
770—Hornthal vs. Hamilton.	732—Kadiska vs. Cottrick.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	471—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
	747—Bets vs. Jutman.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Adjourned until Monday, the 14th. A new panel of jurors ordered.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
94—Fleischhour vs. De Jonge.	414—Delano vs. McLean.
460—Stamm vs. Leggerman.	420—Cladin vs. Marks.
528—Mount vs. Fox.	421—Caverly vs. Nagle.
378—Doyle vs. Brockway.	422—Matthews vs. O'Brien.
4446—Irvine vs. Wilson.	424—Jacobs vs. Brown.
537—Feschner vs. Harris.	428—Moloughney vs. Malone.
405—Coughtry vs. Levine.	429—Osborn vs. Collins.
406—Boyd vs. O'Connell.	431—Derrickson vs. Simonson.
409—Varlet vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	432—Lawrence vs. Jex.
410—Thiers vs. McArthur.	433—Garvey vs. Cullen.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1542—Massey vs. Hearney.	392—Underhill vs. Baack.
332—Wood vs. Korby.	393—Same vs. Same.
501—Kilpatrick vs. Becker.	393½—Johnson vs. Kemprier.
645—Allen vs. Headley.	394—Dean vs. May.
387—Netler vs. Ackerman.	399—Kinner vs. Seigel.
390—Handiboole vs. Wilson.	401—Fields vs. Steinfels.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Manes; rape.	7—The People vs. John McGrath; burglary.
2—The People vs. William Flannery; rape.	8—The People vs. John Doyle; burglary.
3—The People vs. James Hayes; robbery.	9—The People vs. John Leary; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John O'Toole; false pretences.	10—The People vs. John Griffin; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. William Steele; robbery.	11—The People vs. John Blaney; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. George Allen, Francis Redmond, George Whitney; burglary.	12—The People vs. James Smith; larceny from person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Drew *vs.* Allen, and White *vs.* The Same; see opinion.

Bainbridge *vs.* Livermore; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Wilbur *vs.* Biddle; motion granted with costs.

Sampson *vs.* Wood; issues allowed.

Lawless *vs.* O'Mahoney; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Stern *vs.* Shaughnessey; Marvin *vs.* Hoffman; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Spencer.

Squires *vs.* Sherman; Flynn *vs.* Wyatt; Sweeny *vs.* Colgate; Baldrom *vs.* Gaylor; Hall *vs.* Butler; Fowler *vs.* Adamson; the attorneys in the foregoing cases will furnish the Judge before whom the causes were tried with a copy of the stenographer's minutes within five days, and the respective plaintiffs and defendants will, within the same time, present any written points on authorities relied upon, with proposed findings of law and fact.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Cohen *vs.* Kelly; case settled.

By Judge Jones.

Buckworth *vs.* Green; case settled and filed.

By Judge Freedman.

Smith *vs.* Coe; motion staying proceedings granted.

By Judge Jones.

Fay *vs.* Raefle; motion denied with $10 costs.

Brown *vs.* Gannon; motion granted without costs.

Pol *vs.* Schloke; complaint dismissed with costs.

Barnsdorf *vs.* Thompson; complaint dismissed with costs.

Heins *vs.* Perrie; motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Giles *vs.* Commonwealth Insurance Company; motion granted and cause referred.

Bolton *vs.* Wetmore; motion granted with $10 costs, with liberty to renew, &c.

OYER AND TERMINER—BROOKLYN.

By Justices Gilbert, Pratt, Voorhies and Johnson.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

People *vs.* James W. Naughton; that part of the motion asking for a list of witnesses in each case examined before the Grand Jury, granted, the same to be furnished two days before the same is set down for trial; that part of motion for inspection of minutes of evidence taken before the Grand Jury is denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States vs. Henry Grossmeyer.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Grossmeyer, prior to the rebellion, was a citizen of New-York, and had claims for loans and other indebtedness against one Einstein, a resident of Georgia, which, after the war commenced, through a friend who passed back and forth, he directed it should be invested in cotton for his use and benefit by Einstein, and it was so done. Subsequently, the cotton was captured by the army at Savannah, where it was stored, sold by the Government and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. The Court of Claims finding that Grossmeyer had never been within the rebel lines, and was loyal throughout the war, gave him judgment for the amount of the proceeds—$8,089 [illegible]. The case being brought here, this Court now reversed the judgment of the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Davis delivering the opinion, holding that all intercourse between the two sections closed and became illegal upon the outbreak of the war, without the enactment of any law on the subject, but that Congress not intending that there should be any misapprehension amongst the people concerning it, had expressly declared the fact. It would have been unlawful, therefore, for Grossmeyer in person to have done the act claimed to have been done by his agent; and if the act of the principal would have been unlawful, that of the agent must be also. And it follows that there was no authority for the purchase of the cotton for the claimant by Einstein; and there being no authority for its purchase, of course no title passed to him, and he was not the owner of the property, and has no rightful claim to the proceeds. The opinion takes the ground that there could be no valid agency created after the commencement of the war to do any act for or between the citizens adhering to the different sections, and that the whole transaction was consequently void.

Hiram Barney, Collector, vs. Schneider et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This action was brought to recover certain duties claimed to have been illegally exacted on imports of Saxony dress goods, as goods of a similar description to delaines, the importers claiming that they were not similar and were not to be regarded by the trade, and that customs officers are bound by the names and descriptions of goods known to the trade and commerce, and cannot arbitrarily insist upon a classification of their own. The Court below directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, and the Collector brought the case here for review. Mr. Justice MILLER now delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that the question whether the goods were of a similar description was a mixed question of law and facts and should have been submitted to the jury to determine, under proper instructions of the Court. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 7.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Grace Judge, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Manhattan Hoisting Company.—This was an action by the plaintiff, a widow, to recover damages for the death of her husband, alleged to have been killed in the establishment of defendant's through their carelessness. In conformity with the statute, the damages were laid at the limit of $5,000, and defendants making no appearance on the call of the case, an inquest was taken for the full amount.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE.

William S. Pike vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action upon two policies of insurance upon the steamship *William Taber*—one a time policy for a year, and the other a voyage policy upon a voyage from Galveston to New-York. The plaintiff introduced evidence to show that the *William Taber* sailed from Galveston for New-York upon the intended voyage and within the period covered by the time policy, having a valuable cargo on board; that she put into the port of Key West and there took in coal, pursuant to instructions given to the master by the owners before sailing; that after leaving the port of Key West the vessel was barratrously run ashore by the master and sunk; that she was afterwards raised and repaired, and came on to New-York with a part of her cargo on board; that immediately upon her arrival in New-York she was libeled and attached in a suit in Admiralty brought by the owners of her cargo, and in that suit was afterwards condemned and sold to pay for the loss and damage to cargo on board during the voyage, and the plaintiff in the suit claimed to recover of the defendant the value of the vessel upon the ground that the barratry of the master was the cause of her condemnation and sale. It was agreed that the defendant Insurance Company had paid its proportion of the amount due to the plaintiff in consequence of the actual injury to the vessel herself and its share of the general average charges arising out of the disaster. The counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint as to the voyage policy on the ground that the going into Key West was a deviation from the course of the voyage insured, and as to both policies, because the plaintiff had not shown that the ground of the condemnation and sale in Admiralty was the barratry of the master, or anything else than the non-delivery of the cargo according to the contract for its carriage: and that even if the barratry of the master was the antecedent cause of that condemnation and sale, insurance against barratry to ship did not cover loss arising from barratry to cargo, and the rule *causa proxima non remota specta tur* was applicable, and the alleged cause of loss was too remote. The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint, upon the grounds last mentioned.

Wheeler H. Peckham for plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The March Term of this Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Justice GILBERT presiding. The following gentlemen were impaneled as Grand Jurors: John A. Wyckoff, Foreman; Wm. F. Lamb, Hiram Smith, Henry Adams, John A. Clifton, J. W. Carrington, Wm. Heeston, Allanson Carter, W. G. Smith, T. E. Fleet, Adrian Dempel, J. C. Bergen, Henry Ries, L. Gambrell, D. A. Armstrong, Edward Kerby, Victor Varm, P. J. Nefus, H. Ackermann, C. E. Crenart, Wm. Kent, G. Richardson and J. W. Foley. In his charge to the jury, Justice GILBERT remarked with reference to the statute relating to the extortions of public officers, that in its violation lay the root of the prevailing official corruption. He recommended that all violations of the Election laws, whether by high or low, should be impartially punished, and directed the attention of the jury to the statute affecting the adulteration of spirituous liquors, to whose contravention many of the crimes lately perpetrated might be traced. The Judge maintained the constitutional validity of the law against carrying concealed weapons, and charged that all violations of it should be punished.

THE CASE OF EDWIN PERRY.

One of the counsel, Mr. John H. Bergen, for the defence of Edwin Perry, asked the District-Attorney to set a day for the trial of his client. Mr. Morris replied that the trial would come on at the next Term of Oyer and Terminer.

STABBING.

John Howarth, a young man under the middle height, of slender physique and pale features, was next arraigned, charged with causing, in October last, the death of a man named Terence Quinn, by stabbing him. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. This prisoner exhibited the utmost *sang-froid*, and returned smiling to his place. Mr. John Coney appeared as his counsel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owen Hand was among the prisoners in Court, but was not resentenced, owing to a request of his counsel, ex-Judge Moore, who intends to make another motion to carry his writ of error to the Court of Appeals.

Charles A. B. Bergmann was arraigned on the charge of forging a will and committing perjury. He pleaded not guilty. Messrs. Ward & Gill appeared as his counsel.

John Holt, arraigned for perjury, pleaded not guilty.

James Buckley, Justice of the Peace, charged with malfeasance in office, pleaded not guilty. A trial was fixed for a fortnight hence.

Henry S. Layton, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, pleaded not guilty.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	114⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64,	110⅛
12,000	do.	110⅛
4,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67..	109⅞
45,000	do.	109⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c	109⅛
25,000	do.	109⅛
10,000	do.....c	109⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅝
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x c.	57
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46
25,000	do.	45¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c..	74
20,000	do.	74½
21,000	do.	75
20,000	Ga. St. 6s	83
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	21
10,000	do.	20⅞
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	93¾
20,000	do.	93⅝
5,500	La. 6s	74
5,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	74½
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	84
3,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	91
3,000	Erie 4th M.	85¾
3,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	94⅝
5,000	Union Pac. 1st..	83
5,000	do.	83⅜
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d P.	81
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾
1,000	C. & T. S. F. B.	100¾
2,000	N. J. Cen. N.B.	99
5,000	M. & S.P. 8s, 1st	104
6,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	90¼
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	81¼
50,000	do.	82
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	79
161	Bk. of Commerce.	122½
10	Metropolitan Bk.	139½
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111½
37	Tenth Nat. Bk...	104

$100,000	N.Y.C.&H.R. R. Cer....b. c.	93¾
10,000	do.	93⅞
100	D. & H. Canal	118
50	do..bet. call.	117
100	Mariposa Pf.	19
100	do.	18¾
400	do.	18⅛
100	Canton Co. bet. c.	61½
100	Pac. Mail	38⅜
500	do...bet. call	38⅜
10	A. M. U. Ex.	37½
100	do...bet. call	37⅛
16	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95¾
200	do...bet. call	95⅛
500	do.	95⅝
15	do.	96
100	Erie R.	25⅛
400	Reading	97⅛
200	Lake S. & M. S.	87⅛
20	do.	87⅜
1000	do..bet. call	87⅛
300	do.	87⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	137
200	Clev. & Pitts.	98¼
100	do.	98⅛
700	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
500	do.	72⅞
500	do.....b.c.s60	72⅛
500	do.	73⅜
500	N. J. Central. s10	104
300	do.	104⅛
300	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	120
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅛
300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93
5	Chic. & Alt.	112¾
300	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	do.........b10	30⅛
500	do.	30⅛
150	Chi., Bur. & Q.	150
100	Morris & Essex.	89
50	H. & St. J. R. Pf. s10	107
200	Dub. & S. C. R.	109

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	115
5,000	do.....s3	114⅞
3,000	do.	114⅛
2,500	U. S. 6s., '81, R..	114⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62 small	110⅛
2,500	do.	111⅛
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	110
20,000	do.	110
50,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 n	109⅛
500	do.....small	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67, new	108⅞
6,000	do.	108⅜
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109
13,000	do.	110⅛

$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c	109⅛
15,000	do.....c	109⅜
10,000	do.	109⅛
12,000	do.....s3	109⅛
[illegible]	do.	109⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '68..	109⅛
22,000	do.	109⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C, s3	107
10,000	do.	107
10,000	do.......b3	107
20,000	do.	106⅞
12,000	do.	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x.c.	57
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45½
10,000	do.	46
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	21
4,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	74¼
6,000	do.	75
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	93¼
5,000	do.	93⅜
4,000	do.	93⅛
15,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	74¼
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	85
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div.	78½
2,000	Mar. & C. 1st M	89
1,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	83¼
1,000	do.	84
1,000	L. S. & M. So. R.	[illegible]
12,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10	[illegible]
5,000	Cen. Pacific R. Gold Bds..	94¾
40	Bank Commerce..	122⅝
100	Canton Co.	62
400	do.	62⅛
100	Pacific Mail...c.	38⅛

$20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	94¼
130,000	do..bet. call	94⅛
100	Quick. M.	11¼
100	do.	11¼
400	N.Y.Cen. & H. R. bet. call	96¼
700	do.	96⅛
600	do.	96⅛
200	Harlem R.....b10	146⅛
100	Mich. Central	119½
70	do.	119¼
300	Erie R.	25⅛
300	Reading	97⅛
400	L. S. & M. So. R.	87⅛
200	do.	87⅛
300	do....bet. call	87⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
50	Chi., B. & Q.	150
60	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	92½
300	do.	92½
100	Alt. & T. H.	37
135	Chic. & Alt.	113
200	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100	Bos., H. & Erie R.	6⅛

MONDAY, March 7—P. M.

We print in another place an extract from the recent able speech of Senator JOHN SHERMAN on the Funding Bill, which makes emphatic and most remarkable reference to the part taken by Chief Justice CHASE, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, in establishing the validity of the Greenback Circulation as Legal Tender for past due as well as prospective debts in February, 1862. In view of the facts stated by Mr. SHERMAN, which, although not new to the country, were never so impressively illustrated, we cannot conceive of a more remarkable instance of self-stultification than the recent Opinion of the Chief Justice *against the child of his own creation.* We feel quite sure that no such decision will stand the test of a rehearing before a full bench of the Supreme Court. It will inevitably be reversed, as it deserves to be; not because of the amount of the sums involved in the reimbursement of corporate and other loans entered into before the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and now falling due, but because of the immediate relation of the question to the authority and absolute power of the Government of the United States to stamp as legal tender for debts, retrospective as well as prospective, whatever denomination of paper or of coin the seal of the Treasury of the United States or the stamp of the Mint of the United States may be impressed upon. The importance of this question has relation as well to the instrumentalities by which the late war against rebellion was achieved, as to the same instrumentalities by which this great Government may carry on and carry through to victory all future wars, whether against Foreign or Domestic foes. We hold it to be of the last importance that the *red cross* of the Treasury on our Greenbacks should be recognized as equal in all respects to the stamp of our Mint upon our Gold Coin. Under this sign we conquered in 1862-1865, and under the same sign we shall be invincible hereafter. The Railway and other corporations, whose obligations dated before the 25th Febuary, 1862, falling due since the extraordinary and partial decision pronounced by Judge CHASE, have been refused payment in Gold, are acting in the rational and correct interpretation of the Legal-Tender Act of 1862. Not only so; they are upholding the sovereign and constitutional power of the Government to create as Legal Tender whatever in its discretion or necessities it may elect to stamp as such.

In the Wall-street markets to-day there was a fall in Gold of one ₽ cent. from the in the Railway market of ½@1 ₽ cent. The last-named quotation may seem inconsistent with the course of Gold and the Public Funds, but such is the fact, and the stiffness in the New-York and Western Roads is even more emphatic, and the activity in business last price of Saturday Afternoon; a fall of ½ ₽ cent. in the Public Funds; a fall of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. in the Foreign Exchanges, and a rise more decided than in any other department of the Street dealings. On the other hand Gold showed much weakness through the day, and the Public Funds no signs of recovery from the sensitiveness to the fall in Gold. At the Government Board of the Stock Exchange this Afternoon the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 109⅛ ₽ cent. as against Gold at 112⅞ ₽ cent.; the 10-40s sold at 106⅞; the 1862 5-20s at 111 ₽ cent.; 1864s 110, and the long 6 ₽ cents. of 1881 at 114⅞ ₽ cent. The January and July 5-20s of 1865 were done at 109⅛ ₽ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Virginia Bonds ran up to 74@75 ₽ cent.; the Tennessee new bonds were 46 ₽ cent.; the Missouri 6 ₽ cents 93⅝ ₽ cent. The Vanderbilt New-York Stocks were firm, and higher than on Saturday, at 96@96⅛@96⅜ ₽ cent. for Central Stock and 94@94⅛ for Central Scrip. The Western Roads were also generally firm, with increased speculative interest shown in Northwest Common and Lake Shore Stocks, and a stiff quotation for Chicago and Rock Island. Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, the Treasurer of the Lake Shore Company, is advised by telegraph that the daily receipts of the line since the first of March amount to $44,000 per day, as against $37,000 per day at the same time last season. The Rock Island Road is also increasing this week $3,000 per day, although comparing with a heavy week last year. The *Bullish* interest in the general Railway speculation is rather in the ascendant to-day, but there is no appearance of yielding from their position or opinions of the future of prices by the opposite party.

In the Foreign Exchanges, the closing transactions on London were 108⅜@108½ ₽ cent., 60 days; 108⅞@108⅞ ₽ cent., short sight, and 109 ₽ cent. for Cable transfers. On Paris the rates are relatively weaker; 60 days, f.5.21¼@f.5.20⅝@f.5.20; short sight, f.5.18⅜@f.5.17½, sight Bills.

Money is 5@6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers, with exceptions at 4 ₽ cent., and 6@7 ₽ cent. on Merchant paper.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 7.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	106⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	109⅜
American Gold Coin	113⅜	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	45⅝	47⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅜	97
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	93⅜	95⅜
Reading Railroad	97¼	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	120	120⅛
Northwestern Common	73⅛	73⅜
Northwestern Preferred	88⅜	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	38⅛	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	63⅛	63⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	87½
Erie	25½	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛	30⅛
New-Jersey Central	103⅛	104⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 7.

General balance yesterday	$80,494,088 90
Gold receipts	543,300 00
Gold payments	126,779 16
Gold balance	74,750,906 32
Currency receipts	713,739 75
Currency payments	457,629 62
Currency balance	5,073,451 16
General balance	81,248,542 26
Customs	428,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. coupon, 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon, 1867	109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1862	110⅝	5-20 reg'd., 1868	109
5-20 coupon, 1864	110⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	109⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	110⅛	10-40 reg'd	106⅛
5-20 coupon, n. i., 1865	109	10-40 coupon	106⅞
5-20 reg'd., 1867	109	6s Currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	57	Connecticut 6s	100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	46	Rhode Island 6s	99½
Virginia 6s, ex. coup	75	Alabama 5s	64½
Virginia 6s, new bonds	70½	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	83	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '75	102
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '86	102
N. Carolina 6s	48	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	20½	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
S. Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	79½	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	82½	N. York Reg. B'y L'n	108½
Miss. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	92½	N. York Coup. B'y L'n	108½
Louisiana 6s	73¾	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	102
La. 6s, Levee bonds	74½	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '73	105
La. 8s, Levee bonds	84	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '74	105
California 7s	108		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Irving	[illegible]
Merchants'	122½	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Citizens'	[illegible]
Union	130	Grocers'	115
America	148	East River	[illegible]
City	220	Market	120
Phenix	108	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	155	Corn Exchange	125
Greenwich	218	Continental	93½
Mech. & Traders'	120	Commonwealth	[illegible]
National	118½	New-York County	200
Merchants' Exchange	104	Importers' & Traders'	146½
Leather Manuf's	190	Park	168½
State of New-York	106	Central National	111
Commerce	122½	Fourth National	103
Ocean	89	Ninth National	109
Mercantile	115	Tenth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	113	Oriental	160
Chatham	165	Gold Exchange	55
Bank of N. America	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89¾	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97¼
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	91	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89½	N. J. Cen. 1st	102
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	100	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Harlem 1st	103	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98¾
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₽ c.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '70	105	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	82¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	81	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	85¼
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	92
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90½
Consol'd 7 ₽ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	109	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Lack. & West. B'ds.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	88
Del., L. & West. 1st.	100½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Del., L. & West. 2d	100	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d	82½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	59¼
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	78	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Gt. West. 1st, '68	105	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78¾
Gt. West. 1st, '88	84		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100⅛
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	115¼	115⅜
Pennsylvania Central	114¼	114½
Reading	97	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	54¼	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	28
Northern Central	47¾	48
Lehigh Navigation	31⅝	31½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅛	90⅜

Mr. H. H. KIMPTON, the State Agent of South Carolina, will pay the April Interest on the debt of the State at No. 9 Nassau-street.

The Mark Lane *Express* of Feb. 21 says:

"The Wintry weather of last week so unexpectedly severe, if for several days somewhat relaxing its hold, has now gone, and the navigation of the Thames is free. As regards the Corn this may be all the better for a check, though the want of a good covering of snow leaves its effects doubtful. If the season should only moderate by March and launch us into a genial April, we may yet do well. Holders of live stock, however, are many of them put to their wits for the maintenance of their cattle in good condition, and the plow has done but little. Still a thorough pulverization of the soil through frost will make a fine seed-bed for the Spring corn. Business for such an event has had very little activity or decision about it, but where sales have been made an advance of 1s. ₽ quarter on Wheat has been realized. The onus of extraordinary granary stocks remains, though the bulk of the Mediterranean fleet has been disposed of, and heavy supplies cannot now be expected for some time. The weather has hitherto been too fickle to make the continuance of frost in Europe a subject of confidence. No country yet reports any damage to the young Wheat, but the rape plant appears injured in Hungary, and prices have risen in consequence. The worst fears entertained there were from the long-standing floods, and we must wait to learn their effects. But prices at Pesth have given way about 1s., the consumption not being equal to the necessities of farmers, and exporters seeing no prospect for shipments westward at present rates. In France the tendency has been upwards, with more than 1s. advance in some localities, followed by orders to Konigsberg, both for mixed and red Wheat. Belgium, also, has hardened as respects values; the German markets have mostly been firm, and Danzic has no fine new Wheat to offer below 49s. cost and freight to London, with very short stocks. New-York continues to fluctuate with cable advices, the best Spring Wheat being worth 36s. 9d. ₽ 480 lbs., and the best White Michigan 45s. ₽ 480 lbs. We note that farmers, either through misgivings or necessity, have raised their deliveries, which six weeks ago were only 38,773 qrs., to 64,319 qrs., with the lowest average reached say 41s. 9d. since October, 1865, when it was 41s. 1d., though January of that year commenced with 37s. 10d.; but the circumstances were wholly different, and this makes the prices now worse than then. For necessity there is certainly no law; but while it is on record that in August, 1867, the averages reached 68s. 4d., we leave them to reflect whether this is not losing a good chance. The arrivals off the coast since Feb. 11, were three cargoes, of which two cargoes were Wheat and one Maize. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 35 cargoes in all, viz., Berdianski at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 3d., Marianopili at 38s. 6d. to 39s., Ghirka at 36s. to 39s., hard at 36s., Crimean at 38s., Banat at 40s. 9d., Danubian at 40s. 6d., Salonica at 36s., Saide at 36s.; Maize, 26 cargoes at 26s. to 28s. 3d.; Oats, 1 cargo at 17s.; Barley, 11 cargoes at 20s. 3d. to 22s.; Millet, 1 cargo at 18s. 7½d.; Dari, 2 cargos at 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 64,380 quarters at 41s. 9d., against 64,319 quarters at 50s. 9d. in 1869. The London averages were 44s. on 2,973 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 12th February, were 409,295 cwts. Wheat, and 84,640 cwts. Flour."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The anthracite coal trade has been overtaken by a very general suspension of business in nearly all the mining regions. In the Schuylkill region coal mining has stopped—not a mine of any magnitude is worked. The suspension is nearly or quite as general at the mines in the Lehigh region, and at the mines further north, the Scranton, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines, are the exceptions at which mining is going on. In the Schuylkill region the President of the Workingmen's Association announces permission 'for dead work at the mines to proceed, and for pumps to be kept at work, so that no flooding or damage to mines may take place.' This is strange language to come from an outside party in a business matter between two contracting parties. It has, however, become so common of late as to no longer create surprise. Suffice it to say, there is no coal mining, with the exceptions named, under this and similar orders. The assigned cause is the failure to adjust a satisfactory basis by which to adjust wages. The coal operators named $2 per ton at Schuylkill Haven as the minimum price, and the miners decline going below $3. The operators of the Lehigh and other coal mines have similar differences to adjust. The operators and miners having no violent outbreaks as in former years, gives rise to the intimation that the want of agreement now arises from a mutual understanding between them, the object of which is to run off the present stock of coal, and if not to effect an advance in the prices of coal to consumers, at least to prevent any serious decline, which would be sure to follow a continued production of coal. It is given out that the parties interested in the Schuylkill region will give parties in the other coal regions the present week to come to a satisfactory adjustment of basis, failing in which, it is intimated that work will be resumed. Under the general suspension of mining mentioned, the production the past week has been light. The Reading Railroad Company brought down, of all kinds, for the week ending on the 3d instant, 45,624 tons, against 50,808 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning with December, 1,661,126 tons, against 573,770 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 87,356 tons. The total product of all the anthracite regions for the week, as far as reported by the several carrying companies, was 172,332 tons, against 203,317 tons the previous week—a decrease of 30,985 tons—and for the fiscal year, 2,007,335 tons, against 1,736,162 tons to the same dates last year—showing an increase of 271,173 tons. Under the suspension of work and the gradually-diminishing supply of coal in the market, the demand for coal is increasing and prices are firmer. At Port Richmond there is very little coal unsold, and there would be little there but for the scarcity of vessels, which are windbound abroad. Freight charges are nominal but firm at $2 50@$2 75 to Boston and other open ports of like distance. The Reading Railroad Company announced on the 1st inst. that, until further notice, there will be allowed a drawback of 80c. ₽ ton on all anthracite coal shipped from Port Richmond to points south of Cape Henry and east of Bordentown, and to all other points forty cents per ton. This reduces the rates of transportation on all coal shipped from Port Richmond to $1 20 per ton. To Philadelphia the rates remain the same as heretofore. The Company also authorizes contracts to be made with manufacturers and consumers direct for lump, steamboat, broken and chestnut, in quantities not less than 1,000 tons up to the 1st of May, to be filed in the office, on all coal shipped south of Cape Henry and east of New-Brunswick, said coal to be delivered at any time before the 1st of October, on which a drawback equal to one-third of the selling price will be made, provided said drawback does not reduce the tolls below $1 20 per ton from Schuylkill Haven. These rates are certainly liberal, and fully up to the proposition recently made by the President of the Company to the other interests in the trade, as the only means of retaining to the Schuylkill region its fair proportion of the supply of coal against the sharp competing interests for the market manifested by the carrying companies from other regions. There is manifestly much distrust between the several regions, each being fearful that the others will gain some advantage, a condition of things that is likely to invite close competition, which is ever the surest protection against extortion in prices."

Chief Justice Chase and Legal Tender.

Extract from the Speech of Senator John Sherman on Funding, Feb. 28, 1870.

At that time (February, 1862) Mr. CHASE was Secretary of the Treasury. I remember the constant, urgent and repeated requests made by this distinguished citizen, who was certainly one of the ablest financial ministers that any country ever enjoyed in time of trouble, upon this very question of the legal-tender clause "in season and out of season." I find upon referring to a book recently published by Mr. SPAULDING, then a member of the House of Representatives, that when the bill was pending on the 5th of February, 1862, Mr. CHASE wrote this letter to him in reference to the legal-tender clause:

"Such men as NATHANIEL THAYER, of Boston, ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., SHEPHERD KNAPP and JOHN D. WOLF, and numerous able and leading financial men, have told me within two days that you were perfectly right, and they are deeply anxious that the legal-tender clause should stand in the bill. They say that the country is lost without it."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I make the above extract from a letter received from the Collector of New-York this morning. It is very important the bill should go through to-day, and through the Senate this week. The public exigencies do not admit of delay. Yours, truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, House of Representatives.

Still earlier, on the 3d of February, 1862, there is this letter, sent by Mr. CHASE to a member of the House of Representatives; and these are private letters:

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. SEWARD said to me on yesterday that you observed to him that my hesitation in coming up to the legal-tender proposition embarrassed you. I am very sorry to observe it, for my anxious wish is to support you in all respects. It is true that I came with reluctance to the conclusion that the legal-tender clause is a necessity, but I came to it decidedly. I support it earnestly. I do not hesitate when I have made up my mind, however much regret I might feel over the necessity of the conclusion to which I have come.

Then he goes on in regard to the details of the bill. But, Sir, that is not all. In the debate of the legal-tender clause in the Senate I supported it warmly and earnestly, and in opening my remarks on that occasion I referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the words uttered by me then were fresh from personal and official interviews with him. I said, speaking of the necessity of the measure:

"In the first place I will say, every organ or financial opinion—if that is a correct expression—in this country agrees that there is such a necessity, in case we authorize the issue of demand notes. You commence with the Secretary of the Treasury, who has given this subject the most ample consideration. He declares not only in his official communications here, but in his private intercourse with the members of the Committee, that this clause is indispensably necessary to the security and negotiability of these demand notes. We all know from his antecedents, from his peculiar opinions, that he would be probably the last man among the leading politicians of our country to yield to the necessity of substituting paper money for coin. He has examined this question in all its length and breadth. He is in a position where he feels the necessity. He is a statesman of admitted ability, and distinguished in his high position. He informs us that without this clause to attempt to circulate as money the proposed amount of demand notes of the United States will prove a fatal experiment."

And then I went on to speak at some length as to the necessity of the legal-tender clause, and as to the concurring opinions of public men and private citizens throughout the country on that point. Finally, by the close vote I have mentioned, the clause was carried. I repeat and read these declarations to show that at the time the legal-tender clause was adopted, it was adopted as a pressing military necessity, to which we were compelled to resort in order to save our country in the most terrible of exigencies. *And, Sir, I never have seen the day from that hour to this, when I regretted yielding to that necessity, and by this extraordinary proceeding mortgaging to the cause in which we were engaged all the property of our people and all the* EXISTING DEBTS *within the United States.* There has since been a question made whether the legal-tender clause applied to preëxisting debts; *but there can be no doubt of the intention of Congress, because there were no other debts to which it could apply. Unless it was made to apply to preëxisting debts it utterly failed of its object,* and the debate shows that the reason why it was pressed was because certain corporations and leading citizens were then refusing to take in payment of their debts the demand notes of the United States, receivable even for customs dues, and we felt that it was necessary by a legal-tender clause to mortgage all the credits of the United States in order to secure the free and undisputed circulation of our notes. When the proposal was made by a Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. DOOLITTLE) to make this legal-tender clause applicable only to subsequent debts, *it was voted down almost by a unanimous vote and without a division.* Sir, the legal-tender clause was only useful as a means of compelling the creditors to the extent of the depreciation to suffer the loss. It was only done as a measure of war, a measure of necessity, and it ought and could only have been resorted to in dire necessity.

Mr. President, it is true that the Supreme Court have this Winter, by a majority decision, decided that clause to be unconstitutional. *I do not believe it unconstitutional.* I believe that this Congress or any Congress representing the people of the United States, would, under similar circumstances, adopt the same policy; *and it is very strange indeed that the able Judge who pronounced the opinion, himself concurred in passing the law, and uttered his opinion in the strong language I have read you.* Sir, it is not for the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the necessity of any measure. I have the decision in the case of HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD before me, *and find that the whole basis of the decision is that this clause was not a necessary or appropriate means to carry out an express grant of power.*

Why, Sir, if the Congress of the United States has not the power to pass upon the necessary means to carry out its plainly granted powers, who has? Are not we under oath, under the same impressive obligations that rest upon the Supreme Court? If Congress may not be allowed, under the pressure of war, to say what means are necessary to carry on war, to carry into execution existing powers, pray where shall that power be vested? I do not believe in the theory of this decision. I believe that when this legal-tender clause was adopted we were in such a condition of affairs as justified it, and that Congress would have been derelict in its duty if it had failed to exercise that power at that time. Such was the concurrent opinion of almost every business man in private life, and without it we should have been driven to insolvency before victory could lend us more paper and credit. It was only the vitalizing power given to the notes of the United States, by being made the basis of our financial system, and the right to present them *in payment of every debt or obligation,* that gave us ability to borrow money during the dark days of the war. Therefore, I do not, for one, like to see another department of the Government endanger this power, *which, if we were again involved in a war under circumstances like that, ought to be and will be resorted to by Congress.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT ARE BEING MARKETED WITH GREAT SUCCESS. The first issue of $500,000 has already been placed, and sales are being filled from the second issue.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $50,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into *interest bearing capital;* and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Financial Agents,
No. 12 Wall-street, N. Y.

CONDICT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

We offer $150,000 Savannah and Charleston FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, AT 85.

The mortgage is only for $5,000 per mile, and is a first-class security in every respect.

☞ MACON COUNTY (MO.) TWELVE-YEAR 10 per Cent. Bonds at 87½, flat; Howard County (Mo.) 15-Year 8 per Cent. Bonds at 80; Evansville City (Ind.) 7 per Cent. Bonds, safe and cheap; Kansas Pacific Income Bonds, and all other good Western securities for sale cheap.

G. COPELAND,
No. 33 Pine-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad Company, indorsed in currency by the Chicago and Rock Island Railway, for sale at 97 and accrued interest. Pamphlets, with full particulars furnished by FRANK & GANS, No. 12 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (free of Government Tax) of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, are now offered at 95 and accrued interest. This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route.

The total amount of bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all, OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

After full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and banking houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	32	Tar, bbls	13
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	2,366
Cotton, bales	3,083	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	520
Cotton Seed, bags	98	Beef, pkgs	1,489
Dried Fruit, pkgs	68	Cutmeats, pkgs	569
Eggs, bbls	2,128	Grease, pkgs	23
Flour, bbls	7,601	Lard, pkgs	100
Cornmeal, bags	2,000	Lard, kegs	75
Wheat, bushels	6,308	Butter, pkgs	1,130
Corn, bushels	3,784	Cheese, boxes	122
Oats, bushels	5,818	Dressed Hogs, No.	16
Peas, bushels	312	Peanuts, bags	515
Hops, bales	187	Rice, pkgs	92
Hides, No.	2,041	Starch, pkgs	450
Hides, bundles	140	Tobacco, hhds	37
Leather, sides	4,958	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	502
Oil Cake, pkgs	345	Whisky, bbls	710
Spirits Turp., bbls	109	Wool, bales	461

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Isaac Webb*, for Liverpool—11 hhds. Tobacco, 13,169 bushels Wheat, 10 casks Bark, 244 Glass Cases, 324 hhds. Molasses, 668 bales Cotton, 353 bbls. Resin, 890 boxes Clocks, 50 casks Cod Oil, 40 cases Sewing Machines, 32 bbls. Pitch, 20,190 lbs. Bacon, 79,400 lbs. Lard, 10 cases Drugs.

By the brig *Ramirez*, for Leghorn—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 110 tons Logwood, 330 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the brig *Argyra*, for Genoa—7,641 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Daniel Draper*, for Malaga—59,661 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark *Adams*, for Rotterdam—381 tons Logwood, 252 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market presents no new feature. The demand is quite limited at present. Prices, however, are well supported, on moderate offering. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate trade reported in all grades. The export demand has been fair, but the inquiry for other purposes has been limited. Prices have been quoted a fraction lower, the market closing heavily. The offerings have been fair. Sales, 2,526 bales for early delivery, including 260 bales to arrive, of which 1,896 bales were to shippers, 392 bales to spinners, 59 bales to speculators, and 179 bales in transit; also 4,200 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, March, 20¾c.@21c.; 1,100 bales, basis Low Middling, April, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; 600 bales, basis Low Middling, May, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; 1,450 bales, basis Low Middling, June, 20c.@21c.; 750 bales, basis Low Middling, July, 20¾c.@21c.; 100 bales average Middling, June, 21¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18¼	18⅜	18¾
Good Ordinary	19¾	20	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅞
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞
Good Middling	23⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,083
Receipts last week	13,133
Receipts the preceding week	13,232
Receipts since Sept. 1	490,435
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	658,720
Export clearances since our last	668
Exports since Sept. 1	225,104
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	70,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day. The inquiry has been almost wholly for job lots within our former range of prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,400 bbls., including very poor to choice superfine State and Western, here, at $4 60@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20; good to choice Spring Extra, $5 20@$5 80; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 30 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$4 85
Extra State	4 90@ 5 80
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 85@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 00@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 35@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping	5 00@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at about steady prices; sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 30@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in light demand at $4 25@$5 45 for Inferior to Choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Cornmeal continues in limited request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western; $4 40@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ₽ bbl.; sales 135 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at from $2 35@$2 70 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The main demand for Wheat has been for No. 2 Spring, especially Milwaukee, for export, at well-supported prices. Other kinds have been in light request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 55,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 47@$1 50, Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, chiefly Amber at $1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 15@$1 18 for Milwaukee, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice; No. 3 Spring (small lots) at $1 00@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania at $1 26@$1 29 per bushel. Corn has been held with more firmness, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at $1 02½@$1 05 for Old Western, in store and delivered; 96c.@$1 for New Western, the latter rate for very choice; $1 02@$1 05 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 87c.@95c. for unsound Western, ₽ bushel. Rye has been in light demand at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western, 99c. for Pennsylvania, 97c.@$1 03 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been quiet at about previous quotations. Barley Malt has been slow of sale, and somewhat nominal in price, the range having been from 90c.@$1 22½ ₽ bushel. Oats have been quoted about steady in price, but have been in very limited request. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62½c. for car lots of Ohio; 61c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₽ bushel. The export clearances have been 13,169 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 7, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,509,608	Barley	278,905
Corn	484,176	Malt	97,139
Oats	1,105,194	Peas	16,040
Rye	39,089		

HAY—Bale Hay has been lightly dealt in to-day at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c., ₽ lb. Receipts to-day, 187 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm in price, but without notable activity to-day. We quote: *Sole*—Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29¼c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29¼c.@30¼c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c., ₽ lb. The day's receipts have been 4,958 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations, including Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 28c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c. ₽ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	25c.@30c.	33c.@38c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@32c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	— @ —	42c.@45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c.@65c.
English Islands	— @ —	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c.@78c.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 27½@$1 40; Menhaden at 45c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business has been very quiet to-day; prices have been depressed and declining. There has been very little call from export buyers. Crude has been slow of sale and quoted irregularly at from 15c.@15¼c., in bulk; 20c.@20½c. in shipping order here, and nominally 19c.@19½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 470 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been dull and heavy on the basis of about 30c.@30½c. for Standard White for immediate delivery. At Philadelphia, some 2,000 bbls. Standard White have been reported sold, chiefly at 27½c.; and 2,500 bbls. do., April to August, at 28¼c. ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 520 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,920 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,100 bbls., 59,661 gallons, and 14,641 cases. Refined Oil in cases has been inactive, at from 36c.@38½c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha has been in small demand at 9¼c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been more doing in Pork, chiefly in New Mess, for immediate and forward delivery, but at reduced prices, the markets closing about steady, on the basis of the modified rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots at $25 50@$25 87½, chiefly at $25 75 for New Mess; $25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $23 for Prime Mess, and $30 25@$31 for Extra Prime ₽ bbl. Also, 4,500 bbls. Mess, including seller March, at $25 75; seller April, at $25 50 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been inactive at 11c.@11¼c. for Western, and 11½c.@12¼c. for City ₽ lb. Cutmeats continue in moderate demand at unchanged figures; sales have been reported of 115 pkgs. at 10¼c.@11¼c., chiefly at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c. for Hams ₽ lb. Bacon is dull at former rates; sales equal to 85 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 13c.@13¼c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.@14½c. ₽ lb. Lard has been more freely offered, and has been in limited request at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 425 tierces and bbls., in lots at from 13¼c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 13¼c.@14c. for City, and 13¾c.@14c. for fair to prime Steam, ₽ lb. Also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller March, on private terms; and 500 tierces do., seller April and May, at 14c. ₽ lb. Beef has been moderately sought after at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef is in very limited request, including New Prime Mess at from $23@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $28@$31 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter has been quiet at about former rates, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@32c. ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,130 pkgs. Cheese is dull at from 6c.@18c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 122 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been in less demand and rather weak in price. Sales, 395 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 9½c.@12c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c.; and 600 boxes Havana, part damaged, at from 9¾c.@10⅛c., ₽ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11c., ₽ lb. New crop Cuba about ⅛c. ₽ lb. off these figures. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at reduced prices, ranging from 11⅛c.@13⅜c., as the extremes, ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; also, 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; and 26,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former prices; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₽ gallon; receipts, 710 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the line of Grain engagements for British ports at firmer rates, but otherwise the business has been on a very limited scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 23,500 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 3d ₽ bushel, (subsequently higher figures were claimed;) 280 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₽ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 20s., and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 22,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 3d., and 6,000 bushels Peas at 3½d. ₽ bushel.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Price Current for Monday, March 7, reported exclusively for the NEW-YORK TIMES *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street, New-York. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by Dealers and Jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—We have but little change to note in the market for butter. Receipts continue light and a better demand prevails for all classes of trade at our quotations. The prevailing wintry weather, and prospect of a cold, backward Spring, has produced the change in the market, but an advance in prices cannot be looked for when every article in market is daily shrinking in value in unison with the lower premium on gold. Our quotations are unchanged.

Extra State, firkins, ₽ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₽ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₽ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₽ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₽ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₽ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₽ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₽ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₽ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₽ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₽ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₽ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ₽ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₽ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ₽ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₽ lb.	23@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₽ lb.	15@18

CHEESE—Cheese has continued to rule dull and heavy during the week past, and with the season is now drawing rapidly to a close, with shippers to Europe forced out of market by the low rate of exchange, and lower prices in the markets supplied by them, there is but little hope of any result except such a decline in the price of Cheese here as will enable exporters to clear the market of its surplusage. Our quotations are nominal, in the absence of transactions worthy of note:

Extra State Factories, ₽ lb.	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ₽ lb.	16@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₽ lb.	15@16
Common State Factories, ₽ lb.	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	15@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₽ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₽ lb.	25@27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₽ lb.	25@26
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₽ lb.	20@25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₽ lb.	16@18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₽ lb.	6@12

POULTRY AND GAME—There is less inquiry for Poultry, and receivers, in order to clear stock, are accepting lower rates. No game on the market.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, State and New-Jersey, ₽ lb.	22@24
Turkeys, Western, ₽ lb.	20@22
Chickens, State and New-Jersey, ₽ lb.	18@20
Chickens, Western, ₽ lb.	17@19
Ducks, State and New-Jersey, ₽ lb.	23@24
Ducks, Western, ₽ lb.	22@25
Geese ₽ lb.	15@17

EGGS—Trade is good, but the market is not firm, as the supply continues liberal.

State and Pennsylvania fresh, ₽ dozen.	26@27
Western fresh, ₽ dozen.	25@26
Canada, ₽ dozen	25@26
Southern, ₽ dozen	25@26

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are a little firmer, owing to a falling off in receipts and a fair speculative inquiry.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ₽ bushel	$2 25@$2 35
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₽ bushel	1 80@ 2 00
Beans, Medium, prime, ₽ bushel	1 60@ 1 75
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₽ bushel	1 20@ 1 30
Beans, Pea, prime, ₽ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Assorted, common, ₽ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ₽ bushel	1 20@ —
Peas, Southern, black eyes, two-bushel bags	4 00@ 4 25

POTATOES, &C.—The market is more steady, with a fair demand for good stock. New Bermudas are on the market, but sell slowly at $10 ₽ bbl.

Peach Blows, White, ₽ bbl.	$1 75@$2 00
Peach Blows, Red, ₽ bbl.	1 50@ 1 75
Prince Alberts, ₽ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Dyrights, ₽ bbl.	1 75@ —
Buckeye, ₽ bbl.	1 25@ —
Onions, Red, ₽ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Onions, Yellow, ₽ bbl.	4 50@ 5 00
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl.	1 25@ 1 50
Cabbages, ₽ 100.	5 00@ 6 00
Marrow Squash, ₽ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50

FRUITS—Apples are in moderate demand at full prices. Cranberries are higher, but at the advance sales are slow and small.

Apples, Greenings, ₽ bbl.	$4 50@$5 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₽ bbl.	4 50@ 5 00
Apples, Baldwins, ₽ bbl.	4 50@ 5 00
Apples, mixed lots, ₽ bbl.	4 00@ 4 50
Apples, common, ₽ bbl.	3 00@ 3 50
Prime Cranberries, ₽ bbl.	15 00@18 00

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—The market is dull and weak:

Apples, Sliced, ₽ lb.	12 @13
Apples, State, good to prime, ₽ lb.	9½ @10½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ₽ lb.	9 @10
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ₽ lb.	9 @10
Apples, State and Western, fair, ₽ lb.	7 @ 8
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ₽ lb.	22 @23
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ₽ lb.	14 @16
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ₽ lb.	10 @10½
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, fair to good, ₽ lb.	8 @ 9½
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₽ lb.	8½ @ 9
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, fair to good, ₽ lb.	6 @ 8
Blackberries, ₽ lb.	12 @12½
Raspberries, ₽ lb.	29 @30
Cherries, ₽ lb.	20 @[illegible]
Plums, ₽ lb.	25 @[illegible]

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Beeswax, ₽ lb.	$0 38 @$0 39
Ginseng, Southern, ₽ lb.	75 @ 85
Ginseng, Western, ₽ lb.	65 @ 75
Broom Corn, Red, ₽ lb.	15 @ 16
Broom Corn, Green, ₽ lb.	16 @ 17
Honey, White Clover, ₽ lb.	24 @ 25
Honey, Buckwheat, ₽ lb.	19 @ 22
Hickory Nuts, ₽ bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Cloverseed, Prime, ₽ lb.	12½ @ 13
Rough Flaxseed, ₽ bushel	2 25 @ 2 30
Timothy Seed, ₽ bushel	4 50 @ 4 75

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7, 1870.

At Communipaw market this morning trade was dull. The weather was severe and the Cattle showed the evil effects of long exposure to the elements. Prices were consequently low. The prime Steers were few in number and the medium grades sold best; a limited number of very inferior Cattle also sold as low as 13½c. ₽ lb. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17½c. ₽ lb.; first quality, 15½c.@16½c. ₽ lb.; second quality, 14½c.@15c. ₽ lb.; third quality, 13½c.@14c. ₽ lb.; highest price, 17½c.; lowest price, 13½c.; this day's average, 15¾c. ₽ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

J. T. DALBEY sold for ALEXANDER & CASTLES 81 Illinois coarse Cattle, from 14c.@16c ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for P. WICKOFF 112 Illinois nice tidy Cattle, from 14c.@16c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; and for M. COSGRTINE 32 Ohios, from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ₽ lb., average weight 7 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for selves 99 Illinois Cattle, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₽ lb.; weight 7½ cwt; also, for W. FITCH 64 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ₽ lb., with a nice top that sold at 16c. ₽ lb., average weight 7½ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 131 Illinois, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15½c. ₽ lb.; this lot chiefly sold at 14½c. ₽ lb.—they were coarse cattle—weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 96 Illinois, from common to good, from 14½c.@16½c., weight 7¾ cwt.; also 90 Illinois, common lot, at 14c. ₽ lb.—this lot had a small top sold at 16c. ₽ lb.—average weight 7 cwt.; and again for same, 80 Missouri, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, 34 Illinois, common Cattle, at 14c. ₽ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; and still again, 156 Illinois, light Cattle, at 14c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 75 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₽ lb., average weight 7¼ cwt.; CONEY & MACPHERSON sold for selves 251 Illinois, from common to prime, from 14½c.@17½c. ₽ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt. The middle grades of this lot held some very good Cattle that sold freely from 15c.@16c. ₽ lb.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER'S weekly report of Sheep sold at Communipaw yards for week ending March 7, 1870: 1,326 Sheep; price received, $8,057 16; range of prices, from 5½c.@8¼c. ₽ lb. BELLIS & PIDCOCK'S weekly report of Sheep sold at Communipaw yards for week ending March 5, 1870: 4,524 Sheep; price received, $22,811 55; range of prices, 5¼c.@8c. ₽ lb.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

MCBRIDE & BARTLETT'S monthly report of sales of Dressed Hogs effected by them: 5,086 Hogs; average weight ₽ head, 152 lbs.; sold at $12 30 ₽ cwt. Weekly report of sales of hogs by same firm in same yards for week ending March 5, 1870: 584 Hogs; average weight ₽ head, 130 lbs.; sold at $11 30 ₽ cwt. City-dressed Hogs sold from 11¼c.@12c. ₽ lb.; market dull; receipts light. Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for week ending March 5, 1870: 2,091 head of horned Cattle, 4,091 Hogs, 5,755 Sheep; arrived in 196 cars. Gross arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,449 head of horned Cattle, 1,529 Hogs, 3,235 Sheep, arrived in 125 cars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EAGLE EYE and THE FELON'S BOND. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., corner 3d-av.
LECTURE AND CONCERT. By Mr. De Cordova and Mrs. Salvoti Payne, Messrs. Johnson and Mier.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st. and 4th-av.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT. Artists—Miss Clara L. Kellogg, Mrs. Kempton, Miss Hattie Gibbs, Messrs. Pattison, Hill and Centeneri.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Forsyth-st., near Division-st.
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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London of yesterday, says the fact is encouraging that sailing vessels that left New-York before the *City of Boston*, are just arriving. If the steamer's machinery was disabled at an early stage of the voyage, she would be compelled to resort to canvas, with which she was not well supplied....A Dublin dispatch says great preparations are in progress in Ireland to receive the Prince and Princess of WALES....The *Pall Mall Gazette* approves the Land bill, but considers the first duty of the Government is to repress anarchy in Ireland....Roman dispatches say the opponents of Papal infallibility have resolved not to withdraw from the Council, in view of the growing opposition to the dogma....The French officials have thus far failed to produce any evidence of a plot against the State and the life of the Emperor....A Berlin dispatch says the weights and measures of Germany are to be assimilated immediately, and the coin established on a more convenient basis.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among many bills introduced, was one for the admission of Texas on the same conditions as Virginia. An inquiry was ordered regarding the massacre of BUCK'S surveying party in Nebraska last Summer. The Committee on Pacific Railways reported adversely on the bill to release Goat Island in the Bay of San Francisco from the Government reservation, and it was then indefinitely postponed. The Funding bill was again taken up. Mr. BAYARD made a long speech, in which he contrasted the debt of this country with that of Great Britain, and in his remarks took occasion not only to attack the bill, but the whole policy of the Republican Party. He was followed by Mr. HOWE, who advocated the point that before funding the bonds the legal tenders should first be taken care of. At the conclusion of his remarks, at 4:30 P. M., a recess was taken until evening. At the evening session, after the transaction of some general business, the debate on the Funding bill was continued. Speeches were made by Messrs. CORBETT, COLE and SCOTT, and at 8:50 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House among a number of bills introduced were the following: To provide for additional representation in the Forty-second Congress; to divide California into two judicial districts; and to cancel bonds and discontinue suits against Government officers whose funds were taken from them by force at the beginning of the war. Of the resolutions offered was one to pay Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, a sum not to exceed $2,000 for defending a suit brought against him by CHARLES W. WOOLEY for his action as a member of the House, and another in reference to repealing the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and establishing a more direct system of Congressional and Executive Government. The case of Mr. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, charged with selling cadetships, was brought up on a resolution of Mr. STOKES, reciting the circumstances in the case, and the refusal of the Governor of Kentucky to accept the member's resignation. The resolution further asked that he might be permitted to withdraw the resignation and resume his seat. After a long discussion it was finally decided that Mr. GOLLADAY, having once resigned his seat, was no longer a member of the House or entitled to its privileges. Late in the afternoon the discussion of the Georgia bill was resumed and continued for some time. A number of petitions were subsequently presented, some new assignments made to Committees, and at 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Both branches of the Legislature held evening sessions last night. The business in the Senate was unimportant. In the Assembly bills were introduced exempting property of Normal School boarding houses from taxation; and defining the rights of married men and equalizing the rights of man and wife. In Committee of the Whole several bills were advanced to the stage of a third reading.

The steamship *Eagle*, from New-York for Havana, is reported ashore on Body Island, S. C. The steamship *Falcon* attempted to communicate with her, but failed owing to the heavy sea. The passengers and crew are believed to be in no danger, but the vessel, it is feared, will prove a total loss.

A block of buildings in Main-street, Nashua, N. H., was burned on Sunday morning. The loss is $60,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person who set fire to the Asylum on Friday night last.

The last rail of the Southern Central Railroad, connecting the central part of the State with the coal mines of Pennsylvania, was laid on Saturday. The event was celebrated in Auburn by the firing of guns and the driving of a silver spike.

In the municipal elections in Maine yesterday, the Republican candidates, as a general thing, were returned. In Bath, a Democrat on the "People's ticket" was chosen Mayor. Auburn, Saco, Rockland and Lewiston were carried by the Republicans.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, has published a letter since his return to that State, defending his action in the cadetship appointment, and announcing his intention to become a candidate for reëlection to Congress.

Merchants in Poughkeepsie and Binghamton have resumed specie payments to the extent of making change in silver.

The Venezuelan Minister to Washington, Mr. J. J. PAUL, died suddenly at the Ebbitt House, in that city, yesterday morning, of apoplexy. He had only recently been appointed, and preparations for the presentation of his credentials were in progress.

A Grand Jury, containing a number of women, was sworn in yesterday morning at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. A motion to quash the panel was denied by the Court.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, after hearing evidence as to the accusations made against Representative BENNETT in connection with certain grain operations, adopted a resolution that the testimony was insufficient to warrant his expulsion from the Board.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday, in the case of BARNEY *vs.* SCHNEIDER and others, the judgment of Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York was reversed. The case was originally brought to recover duties claimed to have been illegally exacted on Saxony dress goods as goods of a similar description to delaines. The Supreme Court held the question was a mixed one of law and facts, and should have been submitted to the jury under proper instructions from the Court.

A very large and interesting temperance meeting was held in Dr. HEPWORTH'S Church of the Messiah, last evening. Addresses were made by HENRY WARD BEECHER, HORACE GREELEY and W. E. DODGE.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD was received by the members of the Common Council at the City Hall yesterday, and presented with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Common Council expressing the regard and esteem in which that body hold the distinguished statesman.

There was a meeting of sailors held in this City last evening, to consider the subject of the threatened reduction of $10 a month in wages. The men declared their readiness to strike *en masse* rather than submit to such reduction.

JOHN PURCELL, the murderer, sentenced to be hanged April 8, has been granted a new hearing before the Supreme Court, General Term.

The case of JAMES FISK, Jr., *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, its President, and twenty-nine other defendants, was before the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on a motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the transfer of certain stock, and also to enjoin persons holding it from voting thereon. The decision of the Court was reserved.

District-Attorney GARVIN and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for MCFARLAND, indicted for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, agreed in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD yesterday, to commence the trial of the case on the first Monday in April.

The Legislative Investigating Committee on the trouble of emigrants, examined several Commissioners yesterday and elicited much important information.

The trial of ex-Judge FULLERTON for conspiracy to blackmail, came on at the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judges BLATCHFORD and WOODRUFF. An application for a further postponement of the trial was refused, but a motion to try Mr. FULLERTON separately was granted. Mr. TRACEY, District-Attorney for Kings County, opened the case for the prosecution.

A false report was circulated in two afternoon papers yesterday announcing the safe arrival of the steamer *City of Boston* off the coast of Great Britain. We have no tidings either of the *City of Boston* or of the *Smidt*.

To Live or Die?

The Democrats have at length quite satisfied themselves of one important fact—namely, that the mission of the Republican Party is fully accomplished, and that hereafter it has neither a cause to excite enthusiasm in its favor, nor principles to give it vitality. This is the way in which some politicians are prone to speculate on the chapter of accidents as affecting their rivals. They say of a man who is a stumbling-block in their path: "He is getting old, and cannot last very long. Besides, he has finished the work on which he set his heart, and now there is nothing else left for him to undertake." When the rival happens to be a true man, and not a makeshift, this kind of prophecy always ends in the disappointment of those who indulge in it. A man's life is never over until he is dead, and a political party never dies except by its own hands.

We are not surprised to find the Democrats proclaiming that the hour has come for the Republicans to quit the field, but it is strange to see Republican journals ranging themselves on the same side. When the "reconstruction process is fairly over," one paper gives us to understand, the destiny of the Republicans will be fulfilled. It would be just as reasonable to assert that when we have done with reconstruction it will be a sign that the world is coming to an end. Is it seriously supposed by our Republican friends that no more great problems of government are likely to confront us?—that we shall never see vast difficulties occurring on which a considerable part of the nation will be divided in opinion? A party exists, not as the advocate of one particular cause, but as the representative of fixed and imperishable ideas. These ideas may be contested afresh to-morrow on some issue which no one has yet foreseen; and the great advantage of a permanent organization is that it always stands ready to meet any emergency. The good work to be achieved by the Republican Party is not bounded by the reconstruction question. It extends far into the future, and embraces objects and ends which we may not divine, and which we may not live to see, but which, nevertheless, must eventually occupy all the foreground. The party of progress, as opposed to the party of reaction and obstruction, can never be said to have exhausted its work. The Republicans who say "Let us ask a decent burial of our foes, for there is no more for us to do in the world," can never have truly realized the expansive force and the undying vitality which a party acquires when it is based upon the theory that all men should find equal protection under the laws, and that we ought not to rest contented with a Government until it has redressed every injustice of which great bodies of men may reasonably complain.

The Democratic plans for the future foreshadow a policy which nothing but our Republican organization can effectually frustrate. We are identified with an honorable payment of the debt, and with the cause of good and impartial government all over the country. But, besides the programme which could be sketched out to-day, there are all the unknown possibilities of the future to rebuke the reckless proposal to dissolve the party. In politics, no less than in other affairs of life, no man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. We only know from all past experience, and all analogy, that as one great question is "settled" another will arise before us. Was the mission of the English Liberal Party accomplished when it reformed Parliament in 1832, or when it abolished the Corn laws, or when it decreed the disestablishment of the Irish Church? Is it ever at a loss for a subject on which to fight the Tories—or is not rather the press of such subjects so great that no living man can hope to deal with them all? The case is precisely the same with us. We have settled the slavery question, and are on the eve of closing the whole subject of reconstruction—but will no other events occur in the United States after that? Are the principles which brought the party into being now all withered and lifeless?

Every man who looks around him will answer, No. The Democrats are for reversing most of the legislation of the last five years—they say in their hearts, "Wait till we get into power, and then see how soon we will undo all that the Radicals have done." We are in the position of a man who has built and furnished a noble mansion, and who is advised by his friends to leave it totally unguarded, after being warned that his enemies have completed a plan for seizing it. We have to defend the work of our hands. It would be an act of treachery without parallel in party history if we Republicans, as a party, now retired from the strife and allowed our foes to remain masters of the national destinies. All the evils of the past would be repeated in a still more disastrous shape. We should have made almost superhuman sacrifices for nothing, and shamefully betrayed that large section of the people who confided their interests to us. The last state of such a people would be worse than the first. But the Republicans, notwithstanding the advice of *doctrinaires*, would never consent to this infatuated piece of perfidy. They will strive, rather, to render their organization more perfect, and more worthy of the great issues which will inevitably present themselves for settlement in the future.

The President and the Fifteenth Amendment.

The precautionary delay of the President in issuing his official proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will commend itself to every friend of the measure, as wise. In a matter involving such vast political results, a few days, or even weeks, delay is of little consequence, compared with the permanent advantages of absolute and unquestioned regularity. We know that there is a disposition, not only among Northern Democrats, but among Southern politicians generally, to take advantage of every technical objection, and the purpose of resistance is openly avowed in many quarters. It is of the last importance, therefore, that there should not be the slightest pretext for raising an issue with which to vex the future political action of the country, so far as the Fifteenth Amendment is concerned.

Of the thirty States which have thus far ratified, there are four concerning whose action a legal question will be made, although we are clear that as to neither of them is that question well taken. If it were necessary we should be willing to take the risk, but inasmuch as it is not, we prefer to avoid it. Conceding that New-York was competent to withdraw its ratification, and the action of Indiana to be irregular, we still have the requisite number of twenty-eight, counting in Texas and Georgia. But they are not yet States, although they will be in a few days. When they shall be formally and recognizedly in the Union, the last doubt will be removed, and the President's proclamation—which is awaiting his signature—can properly be issued. Perhaps, too, his prudent delay may serve still another good purpose by stifling useless debate, and thus expediting the action of Congress in admitting their Representatives.

Our Northern Neighbors.

A new Canadian policy is promised us. The Ottawa authorities have exhausted their stock of patience in the vain hope that Congress would reconsider its decision on the reciprocity question; and now they propose to enter upon a different course, and to inflict upon us a policy of retaliation. The absurd Provincial interpretation of an old treaty is to be enforced, at the cost of American fishermen; and a more aggressive attitude is to be assumed in regard to the Tariff and the Navigation laws. In connection with the latter change, "extreme protectionist views" are disclaimed. The avowed aim is to construct for the Dominion a fiscal and commercial policy that shall be national and peculiarly its own.

The movement is not altogether surprising. Having persistently refused to reopen the reciprocity question, we cannot wonder that the Canadians are inclined to listen to the suggestion that they shall hereafter consider only their own interests. The abrogation of reciprocity has entailed upon us consequences as costly and inconvenient as those from which Canada has suffered. A decent regard for American interests should long ago have led to the adoption of some fresh commercial arrangement: and in the absence of *that*, our neighbors may be excused if they attempt to take care of themselves.

But the wisdom of the particular methods proposed is open to doubt. The fisheries constitute a delicate and dangerous question. The pretension by virtue of which American fishermen are to be excluded from the most productive fishing grounds is unreasonable as a matter of right and treaty construction, and it never will be acquiesced in peacefully by the American people. The Provincialists admit the impossibility of enforcing their claim without powerful aid from the British navy; and the presence of British war vessels as auxiliaries in a crusade against American fishermen will restore the imminent danger from which only reciprocity formerly extricated us,—danger so imminent that a single indiscretion on either side might be the beginning of war. Is it prudent for the Canadians to gratify resentment at the risk of national conflict? Is it wiser to establish a friendly license system, even though there be not reciprocity, or to refuse what one side considers a privilege but what the other considers a right, with war as more than a possible contingency?

The tariff question is less serious. Certainly we who try to shut out foreign trade by building Chinese walls cannot complain if others follow the example. With our present tariff, or the tariff which the Ways and Means Committee would enact, we must judge charitably any folly which the Dominion may perpetrate in the shape of high customs' duties. The expediency of the thing, however, should be well considered by the Ottawa legislators. A retaliatory policy cannot help them, and it will be more likely to widen the breach between us than to foster friendly intercourse. Instead of higher duties, would it not be desirable to project a continental Zollverein as the basis of future commercial relations? The hindrance to that step has, until now, come from colonial connection. But if the allied Provinces, while retaining British connection, desire to cultivate a national policy of their own, the Zollverein plan would seem to be that which offers them the most substantial advantages. It would give them and us more varied benefits than ever resulted from the old form of reciprocity, and would place our future relations, whether in reference to fisheries or imports, on the broad ground of a common interest.

Legal-Tender Act—Congress and the Supreme Court.

In the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the validity of this act, delivered by Chief Justice CHASE, the point upon which the case turned is thus stated: "The only ground upon which this power is asserted is not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly adapted means for carrying on the war, *for that is admitted*, but whether the making of them a legal tender was such means." The power to issue notes having the semblance of money being thus conceded by the Court, the question arises whether in order to preserve the life of the nation in war, it is competent for Congress to prevent their being discredited and refused.

In considering this question we care nothing about the particular case before the Court, which was one for the collection of a debt; but, as the power to make the notes a legal tender during war is essential to the effectiveness of the Government and the safety of the country, it is proper to subject the reasoning of the Court to full and free discussion, and particularly as new Judges are to be appointed, who may hereafter review this act of Congress. The appointing power, belonging to coördinate departments of the Government, has a perfect right, and is in duty bound to appoint those, and those only, as Judges who will protect its sovereignty. It is this which is assailed.

In examining the question of what it was that gave circulation and credit to the several classes of notes not made a tender, the Chief Justice states that if their quality of being made redeemable in legal tenders was at all useful it "was of trifling importance compared with that which made them *receivable for Government dues.*" Here is a distinct admission that making the notes compulsorily receivable for one class of debts elevates their character.

"All modern history (the opinion proceeds) testifies that in time of war, especially, when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated and heavy disbursements made, notes issued by the authority of the Government and *made receivable for dues to the Government* always obtain at first a ready circulation, and even when not redeemable in coin on demand are as little and usually less subject to depreciation than any other description of notes for the redemption of which no provision is made."

What in point of fact would be the effect of making them receivable, supposing there is authority to do so, for *all* debts which in time of war the creditor calls upon the Government to collect for him? It is very certain that the debtor class would take such notes in preference to those which were receivable only for Government dues, and which a creditor might refuse. So far as concerns the soldier in the field, it is equally certain that for his services he would prefer the debt-paying note to the other.

Mr. MCCULLOCH states that seven-tenths of the British population are in the constant habit of anticipating their incomes. It may be that the number who do so in the United States is not quite so large as in England, but taking into view the two classes, those subject to military service and the debtor interest, and they constitute nine-tenths of the active population of the country. If this large proportion would prefer the legal-tender notes to those receivable for Government dues, is it not clear that imparting that quality would insure their universal circulation.

On this question of fact the testimony of Secretary CHASE is explicit and controlling. On the 29th of January, 1862, after the banks had failed, and at a time when there were 600,000 men in the field unpaid, and the means for payment could not be raised from ordinary sources, he thus wrote to THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives:

"The provision making United States notes a legal tender has, doubtless, been well considered by the Committee, and their conclusion needs no support from any observation of mine. I think it my duty, however, to say that in respect to this provision my own reflections have conducted me to the same conclusions they have reached. It is not unknown to them that I have felt a great aversion to making anything but coin a legal tender in payment of debts. It has been my anxious wish to avoid the necessity of such legislation. *It is, however, impossible*, in consequence of the large expenditure entailed by the war, and the suspension of the banks, to procure sufficient coin for disbursements, and it has, therefore, become *indispensably necessary* that we should resort to the issue of United States notes. The making them a legal tender might, however, still be avoided if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by railroad companies and by many of the banking institutions to receive and pay them as money in all transactions were absolutely or practically universal; but unfortunately there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, and whose action tends not merely to the unnecessary depreciation of the notes, but to establish discriminations in business against those who in this matter give a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not. Such discrimination should, if possible, be prevented; and the provision making the notes a legal tender in a great measure at least prevents it, by putting all citizens in this respect on the same level, both of rights and duties."

Upon this showing Congress was clearly justified in determining as matter of fact that the issue of notes of that description was necessary for the purposes of the conflict. The person most competent of all others to know the exact situation had stated, in his capacity of Secretary of the Treasury, that the measure was "*indispensably* necessary," which was a degree of necessity much beyond that which the Supreme Court had held constituted the clear foundation of legislative action. Indeed, Congress would have been highly culpable, when *instant relief* was required, had they failed to do what Mr. CHASE declared was indispensably required.

In the case of MCCULLOCH against the State of Maryland, the great Chief Justice MARSHALL, in considering the meaning and scope of the power conferred on Congress "to make all laws which shall be *necessary* and proper for carrying into execution" the enumerated powers, shows that it does not mean very necessary, indispensably necessary or absolutely necessary, and that the authority could not be carried into beneficial execution by "confining the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt *any* which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to the end." "But where," he adds, "the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the *degree of its necessity* would be to pass the line which circumscribes the Judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground. This Court disclaims all pretensions to such a power."

The present Chief Justice has passed this line and entered directly into the domain appropriated to Congress. As the principal financial officer in war, he insisted that a resort to the means in question was an indispensable necessity. As Chief Justice he denies that it was so. As Secretary he said it would prevent the refusal of notes by that class of persons and institutions referred to in his letter, whose action in refusing those receivable merely for Government dues, had not only tended to their depreciation, but also "to establish discriminations against those who gave a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not.', As one of the Court, he insisted that this feature was immaterial. As Secretary, he said it would put "all citizens, in this respect, on the same level of rights and duties." On the Bench he declares that it unjustly discriminates against one class in favor of another.

A mind content with judicial honors would have avoided this extraordinary contradiction, by leaving to others to overthrow a policy which, through the influence of Mr. CHASE, had entered into the whole texture of business and industry in this country. The loyal sentiment of the Union was supported by the enactment. The tone of Kentucky, and of the Democracy which assimilates with that State, is upheld in now confirming the decision of its highest Court, and in effect reversing that of nearly every loyal State, and preventing a resort, in time war, to a measure which the Treasury Department and Congress hold to be "*indispensably* necessary."

We repeat, therefore, that, it being distinctly shown that the measure was an appropriate and plainly adapted means for carrying on the war, and being unprohibited, it comes within the war power, and, further, that the appointing power should endeavor to free the country from the dilemma which the decision involves by elevating to the two vacant seats Judges who have given proof of their loyalty, and who are not likely to be biased by a thirst for political honors.

From Bad to Worse.

We all of us know by bitter experience what it is to have a "new deal" in politics. We are promised a new one, when suddenly we find that the old, dirty cards are to be shuffled once more, and that the same dirty hands are to play for the stakes. The article in the *World* yesterday, on the "Ring and Charter Reform," inevitably recalls this familiar process. We heard a great cry of "Down with the Ring!" Upon which we said, "Down with it by all means, if you will give us anything better in its place." "Of course we mean to do that," was the answer,—and so we waited till yesterday, when the *World* revealed to us part of its hand.

Two names came out of the lucky bag first. They are those of the self-denying patriots, Senators NORTON and GENET.

Is this all? Are we merely to be transferred from a rule of jobbers who have grown rich and saucy at the public crib, to a rule of jobbers who come into power hungry and as unscrupulous as their predecessors? "MIKE NORTON" is known to the community, doubtless, but his actions do not smell sweet or blossom in the dust. Is he to be the great Regenerator of modern times?

Then there are Senators GENET and CREAMER. What sort of gift can we expect at their hands, if we judge them by the disposition and qualties they have already displayed? Do we ordinarily look to such men for purity of government or honest legislation? Perhaps it may be said that they have undergone some incredible metamorphosis, and have repented of their errors and mean to give proof of amendment. Practical politicians do not believe in miraculous transformations. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?

Here, then, is the new *trio jungis in uno*—the coalition warranted to redress all our wrongs—NORTON, CREAMER and GENET! Were there ever such *reformers* seen in the wide world before? What can they do for us—except to sink us a little deeper in the mire?

The Burden of the Streets.

The snow has interrupted an evening amusement which for some time past has been followed up in Broadway, and its neighborhood, with great assiduity. For days before, the atmosphere had been very dry,—hence the fine rubbish of the streets, that consists of the fluff and sweepings of shops, of the pulverized ordure of horses, and of other numberless petty contributions, has whirled about as it listed, clogging ears and nostrils, blinding eyes, and spoiling clothes without let or hindrance. The amusement we speak of has begun somewhere between, say 8 and 10 o'clock, and has consisted in an army of stalwart broom-handlers first sweeping the rubbish together in symmetrical piles in the gutters. After this the army has apparently marched away. We say "apparently," because there can hardly be a doubt it has concealed itself somewhere, to watch the fun that ensues. A long pause has followed—almost as long as the wait between the acts at some of our theatres. This pause has given time for the cream of the pastime. Of course, the blustering March winds scatter the chaff hillocks far and wide in very short order, so that the distribution of dust and muck is soon as democratically even as before. And then comes the sport. After perhaps an hour, a solemn procession of dirt carts heaves in sight—ostensibly to carry the hillocks away. But where are they? Not even Echo can reply. The concealed pioneers, who would probably call themselves broomists, nearly burst with laughter over the intensity of the practical joke; not more discomfited than they of the carts was Munchausen when, after the night's wonderful thaw, he awoke to see his steed hanging by the bridle from the steeple-top he was tethered to as a post, in the snow of the night before.

Now, no one can find the least fault with this principle. Absolute deportation affords the only relief for a street like Broadway, whether the impeding substance be snow, slush or powdered offal and dirt. The only trouble lies in the method of application. The cart should follow the broom as immediately as the earth should cover the seed of the sower, for the winds are as destructive as the birds of the air in swift undoing of half-finished labor. In all seriousness, the amount of damage occasioned by the neglect or imperfect cleaning of a thoroughfare like Broadway is far greater than is commonly supposed. Flying dust and grinding mud spoil goods and furniture as well as clothes and lungs and eyesight. The loss of sales to the dealers on Broadway occasioned by a foul condition of the streets must be large and continuous. The injury to health is not less positive. Those who have luxuriated in the constant cleanliness of the great streets of Paris and London cannot but grieve over the needless filth of our noblest avenue, in which, whether the weather be wet or dry, the wear and tear of health and property is so trying and unremitting. We must do those in charge the justice to say that their men and carts have been very busy since the snow fall, and have worked at Broadway especially with much energy. But spasmodic effort of this sort is little better than none. What is wanted is, that the street should be absolutely cleared every night. Neither snow, dirt nor garbage of any description should be visible in Broadway at sunrise on any morning of the year. The labor would be sometimes immense, but always remunerative; and what, with the strain of the horse-cars on other avenues, and the increasing traffic on all, it is rapidly becoming indispensable.

Republicans in the Legislature had better be on the watch for sharp practice in reference to the wonderful new Democratic charter. There can be no doubt that it will prove a measure only to be accepted after many modifications—if, indeed, it is to be accepted on any terms. Mr. KIERNAN'S Election bill is simply designed to secure the victory for the Democrats in every contest, and of a similar character will be this new charter. The Republicans, during the present Democratic divisions, hold the balance of power, and if they make good use of their opportunities they may defeat the plots which are being so thickly woven around all honest citizens.

The Cherokees are protesting in Congress, by Hon. Mr. MORRIS, against a Territorial Government for their particular ground; the advocate arguing that the civilized Indian, attached to "the traditions of his race and his forms of worship," will not voluntarily be controlled by our people. But those traditions and that worship are not worth keeping, and the Indians themselves, after learning a little from the whites, are ashamed of them. White predominance, in the way of ideas and of Territorial Government, will grow by degrees, and cannot be prevented; though, of course, it will be a good and humane policy to humor the prejudices and respect the so-called rights of the aborigines of the present generation. Education will do its work with the next, and in the end bring the red men round into the inevitable order of American progress. Indian traditions and Indian worship are good-for-nothing things—except to the antiquarians and archæologists, or dithyrambic poets, like Mr. LONGFELLOW.

Mr. SEWARD has had a "taste" of City hospitalities, and we much doubt whether he will ever covet another. The uncouth civilities of the inhabitants of Alaska must have been in far better taste. First of all, Mr. SEWARD was asked to a dinner, but long before it could be given the municipal authorities began to quarrel about the bill. Their scrupulous regard for the public money is well known. After that, Mr. SEWARD was asked to a reception. Being of a good-natured disposition, he consented to this proposal, and yesterday intrusted himself to the Aldermen and Common Council—as hazardous an experiment as he has made in any portion of his travels. The Aldermen kept him waiting, and a great crowd of "loafers" beset the rooms and made so great an uproar that Mr. SEWARD'S remarks could scarcely be heard. This is one way of dispensing civic honors. All strangers to the City are hereby earnestly warned against paying any attention to the invitations of Aldermen and Common Council, or against being enticed within the precincts of the City Hall.

The Padishah has given way under the friendly coercion of his good allies of France and England, and opened the passage of the Bosphorus to the ships of all nations, which may now go through, by day or night, without halting to pay toll. It was an old Ottoman right, that exaction of the passage money, and the Turk only acted in the spirit of those a little to the north of us who desire to make the most of their fishery. But the spirit of the age is too strong—or perhaps it is the Sultan who is too weak—and so the Bosphorus is a sort of *Mare Liberum*, though our Britons, like Jenny Geddes of a former age, are still disposed to "look their fish up," and make us sigh for some display of that Turkish liberality off the toll-guarded coast of Nova Scotia.

Many inconveniences attending the collection of the Income tax are brought forward as arguments against the impost, while in reality they only prove that our method of applying it is wrong and foolish. Of this character is the objection that the tax is evaded—an evil which could at least be greatly diminished by the employment of active and honest Assessors and Collectors. Again, it is said that the publication of the income list has a very injurious effect upon credit. We can quite believe it, but the publication in question is not an essential part of the tax—on the contrary, it is an abuse which the law may and should prevent. The publications leads to false pretences, and a degree of injury against which honest persons should be protected. The lists ought never to be published again. As for the tax itself, we have always freely admitted its many defects—but here is the case in a nutshell: The Government, like all Governments, wants money. How is it to be raised, except by taxation? The Income tax does not fall upon the poorer classes, and therefore is not so burdensome as many other taxes—that on coal, for instance. We are not in favor of keeping the Income tax in existence a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

At a time when so many English journals are crying out for "repressive measures" against the Irish, it may be interesting to recall the serious outrages which have been committed in Ireland during the last two years. In 1868 four landlords or their agents were killed, and three others fired at. There was in addition the affair known as the "Ballycohey Affray," in Tipperary, in which two persons were shot dead (of whom Mr. SCULLY was one) and four others wounded. In the following year (1869) eight landlords or their representatives were fired at, and nine farmers or land agents shot or beaten to death. We are far from desiring to extenuate these crimes, but can any one pretend that they demonstrate the necessity of proclaiming martial law in Ireland—which is what people mean when they talk of repressive measures? We might with as much reason propose to place New-York under martial law, because thirty cases of murder or attempted murder took place in the City and vicinity in the month of January last.

One of those immaculate investigating Committees of the Legislature has been sent to inquire into the cause of the disturbances among the emigrants on Ward's Island. The only trustworthy testimony elicited in reference to the subject was that of Mr. CASSERLY and Dr. DWYER, both of whom were of the opinion that they resulted from idleness. Two or three emigrants were induced to swear that they had not enough to eat, but even they did not pretend to give that as the cause of their riotous conduct. We trust the rumor is not true that this "investigation" on the part of the Legislature is but the preliminary step, and is to be made the pretext for abolishing the Commission of Emigration, and turning the newly-arrived emigrants over to the tender mercies of some new Ring. It will be a sorry day for emigants when they again come under the control of the "runners,', baggage-smashers and boarding house keepers, who had them in charge before the Commissioners of Emigration were appointed.

The Granite State.

To-day the people of New-Hampshire are to elect their Governor and Railroad Commissioner, five Councilors, members of the Legislature, and town and county officers. Upon the Legislature chosen will devolve the duty of selecting a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. CRAGIN, whose term of office expires with the present Congress, and this fact has given the political contest more interest to the country at large than it otherwise would have had.

Early in the present year regularly-assembled delegate Conventions placed in nomination for each of the two State offices four candidates, and for a week or two there seemed every indication that the vote would be a close one, with the chances against an election of Governor by the people, a majority vote being requisite for a choice. Heretofore party lines have been sharply drawn in the State; the Republican and the Democratic Parties have been well organized, and as the State is made up of small communities, in which almost every man's political position has been well known to his neighbors, it has been possible by means of preliminary canvasses to predict very closely. For years the Republican State Central Committee has annually announced the result of its canvass a week or two before the election, and the official figures have shown that it has been more nearly correct than has been possible in any other State in the Union. For this thorough organization the Republican Party has been mainly indebted to Hon. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, formerly Secretary of State of New-Hampshire and now Collector of Internal Revenue in Washington, and Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, ex-member of Congress from the same State.

But this year the separate nominations by the radical Temperance men and the Labor Reformers for a time threatened to destroy old party lines, and to draw away votes from the two parties which for nearly twenty years have contended for the mastery. The Temperance men entered the field with Rev. LORENZO D. BARROWS as their candidate for Governor, and HENRY D. PIERCE for Railroad Commissioner. They made a little flurry and excited some forebodings, and then quietly dropped out of the contest. Many of the candidates they have nominated for the Legislature and other positions have withdrawn, and the vote which they will throw will probably be very small.

Then came the Labor Reformers, who nominated SAMUEL FLINT for Governor and GEORGE ROBERTS for Railroad Commissioner. In the beginning they promised to stand aloof from both the old parties, but recently a change has come over the spirit of their dream, and they have manifested a willingness to turn a listening ear to the blandishments of some of the Democratic leaders. The latter, no less willing, made proposals to them, and members of their State Central Committee have even urged that their own candidate for Governor should be dropped in favor of Mr. FLINT, although he, as is also the case with Dr. BARROWS, is an original abolitionist. Of course, there was a *quid pro quo*, and the United States Senatorship may afford an explanation.

But the rank and file and many of the leaders of the Democratic Party have received the an

nouncement of the treachery of a portion of their State Committee with loud-voiced denunciations, proclaiming that they will cling to their regularly-nominated candidates, and if they must incur defeat, will not sacrifice their honor.

The troubles and consequent partial demoralization of the Democrats have encouraged the Republicans, and they now hope to be able to elect to-day by a majority vote their candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner—Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS and CHARLES P. GAGE. Governor STEARNS is an able, wealthy and popular citizen, against whose private character no enemy breathes a suspicion, and whose official course has been satisfactory, not only to his own party but to the people generally.

The State Senate consists of 12 members, and the House of Representatives of 333. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 6 in the Senate and 53 in the House. These figures show that the Republicans can lose a few members in the manufacturing towns, where, if anywhere, the Labor Reformers must look for their strength, and still, probably, have votes enough to elect their candidate to the United States Senate.

The whole vote for Governor last year was 67,781, of which Mr. STEARNS received 35,777, and General BEDEL 32,004—a Republican majority of 3,773. In 1868, when the election was more sharply contested, and the vote was larger than ever before, the whole number of votes cast was 77,047, of which Mr. HARRIMAN had 39,785, and Mr. SINCLAIR, 37,262; Republican majority, 2,523.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MISS MEHLIG'S CONCERT.

Miss MEHLIG gave her promised concert last evening, at Steinway Hall, in presence of an audience of numbers, and, judging from its patience, at all events, of unusual powers of appreciation. The quality that at a given point ceases to be a virtue was not tested, be it understood, by the efforts of unfledged artists, or the performance of worthless pieces, but only by an unswerving partiality to the longest compositions to be gotten. SCHUBERT'S trio in E flat major was a fair case to cite, and when we note that only its partial interpretation occupied a full half hour it will be admitted that there were some grounds for complaint. A grand concert is not an entertainment of chamber music, and a miscellaneous audience demands that variety should not be wholly overlooked in the preparation of the programme. As it was, the hardened musician certainly had little to find fault with; and the admirers of Miss MEHLIG'S talent nothing whatever. One of SCHUMANN'S *fantasias* was rendered by the lady with the finish her earlier performances have made familiar, and BACH'S fugue in E minor following the prelude, rang forth under her fingers with a fluency of melody and a wealth of sound that no pianist to our ken could as surely compel from the instrument. LISZT'S transcriptions, which Miss MEHLIG, thanks, we believe, to studies prosecuted under the Abbe's direction, recites with rare intelligence and correctness, were represented by an arrangement of a spinning song from WAGNER'S "Flying Dutchman," of a lighter texture than most of LISZT'S works. The accomplished pianiste had the instrumental assistance of Messrs. WENZEL KOPTA and CHARLES WERNER, the former a violinist of faultless purity of tone, and the latter a violoncellist of merit. Mlle. CLARA PERL, who supplied the vocal aid, which might have been in more liberal proportion, is a *débutante*. Her voice is a low mezzo-soprano, rather tremulous, good though not too round in the lower register, throaty in the medium but clear in the upper notes. Mlle. PERL, it should be said, was quite nervous, and is not therefore a fit subject for final criticism. Her singing of the grand aria from ROSSINI'S "Tancredi" of the arioso "O Mein Sohn," and of a German song in recognition of a call for a repeat, showed her to be quite skilled in the management of her organ, and to have a tried faith in the redeeming influence of her contralto notes. The concert was brought to a close by a duet by LISZT, entitled "Hexameron," executed by Miss MEHLIG, with the coöperation of Mr. S. B. MILLS, and consisting of half a dozen treatments of the theme of the "Liberty Duet," from "I Puritani." "Hexameron" was then heard for the first time in this country, and unless it be deemed necessary to present evidence of the tremendous endurance of two thorough and iron-wristed executants, it is not likely to be listened to again. After its rendering the artists were called to the front and enthusiastically cheered.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GOSSIPS.

Mr. LEVY'S grand concert occurs at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.... The promised charity concert of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and other artists takes place to-night at Association Hall....At Cooper Institute a dramatico-musical gathering will be held under the auspices of the Cuban Charitable Society. General MANUEL QUESADA is to honor the affair with his presence, and will listen to a comic lecture on "Miss Jones' Wedding," by Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, and to some vocal and instrumental music....An interesting and instructive exhibition of some pictures of the Holy Land and other countries, magnified and illuminated by means of hydro-oxygen gas, and explained by Professor B. P. WORCESTER, can be attended this evening at the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-street....Among the passengers for Europe Saturday were Mr. J. GRAU and Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK. Mr. GRAU is about to perfect arrangements for the performances here of ACHILLE ROSSI, the *Hamlet* of Italy....Mr. FECHTER acts at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this evening. On Saturday afternoon Mr. FECHTER figured in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Boston Theatre. The audience was represented in the treasury by $4,000; it called him before the curtain four times at the end of the third act....A telegram from Boston advises us of the appearance at the Boston Theatre last night of Mr. LESTER WALLACK. "Though a heavy snow storm prevailed," says the dispatch, "the house was crowded with a remarkable audience, comprising the *élite* of literary and fashionable society. Mr. WALLACK was heartily welcomed, and applauded with much enthusiasm throughout his performance." Mr. WALLACK acted in "Woodcock's Little Game" and in "The Captain of the Watch."

Identity of the Twenty-seventh-Street Suicide.

There is reason to fear that the unfortunate gentleman who destroyed himself in Twenty-seventh-street last Friday night, was no other than Rev. J. G. HARDING, late of Weston-Super-Mare, England. Among the few effects of the deceased, found at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was a printed volume of verses from DANTE, bearing the name of J. G. HARDING on the title page, as translator, and dedicated to the late Lord DERBY. Now, the Rev. Mr. HARDING mentioned has been in the habit of making such translations, and a similar volume from his pen was reviewed a few months since in the New-York *Round Table*. He was also much interested in the United States, and his name figured prominently in the London papers, not long ago, in connection with a lawsuit with the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, a semi-American journal published in that city, to the pecuniary support of which it appeared Mr. HARDING had largely contributed. He also wrote freely for its columns both in prose and verse. These facts, so far as they go, agree with the little that is known or surmised here of the supposed suicide, and, the names being exactly identical, have suggested the theory we have mentioned. It will be satisfactory, however, for obvious reasons, to find that only one of those curious coincidences is involved such as in real life, as well as fiction, are not uncommon, and that our painful supposition is unfounded in fact.

The Murder of Henry Hannon.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of HENRY HANNON, who died in the Bellevue Hospital on the 25th ult., from the effects of a wound on the head inflicted with a hatchet in the hands of DENNIS HARTNETT, on the 8th of December. The evidence was to the effect that both HARTNETT and HANNON were intoxicated when the assault was committed, and when HARTNETT was arraigned before Justice DOWLING the injured man refused to make any complaint. Since HANNON'S death the assailant had made his escape, despite the efforts of the Police. The jury rendered a verdict against HARTNETT, and Captain JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, will renew his endeavor to secure the fugitive.

CURRENT NOTES.

The number of "well-known" citizens of Boston who died last week is 120.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers is to be held in Providence on Thursday.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK has been made an honorary member of the San Francisco Society of California Pioneers.

Rev. W. M. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., President of Oglethorpe College, died of pneumonia at La Grange, Ga., on the 3d inst.

California has a newspaper known as the Watsonville *Pajaronian*. The newsboys are shy of it.

Iowa has been compelled to discharge a "lady" teacher in one of its public schools for drunkenness.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is to give the citizens of Utica some of his recollections of public men to-morrow evening.

The British ship *Golden Gate*, Captain SWINTON, arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult., one hundred days from Liverpool,—the best time on record.

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES is to return to Indianapolis shortly and reply to Senator MORTON'S speech before the members of the Republican State Convention.

Hon. JAMES MATHEWS, ex-member of Congress, has been appointed Professor of Pomology in the Iowa Agricultural College. The Chicago *Post* says he is a "superb pomologist."

We willingly accept the assurance of the Portland *Advertiser* that the quarrel between two of the other leading papers of that city about a misplaced comma has come to a full stop.

A Salt Lake paper says the missionaries returning from the East report that the people do not care much to hear about religion, but invariably ask if there is any chance to make money in Utah.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is to meet in Philadelphia to-morrow to make preparations for the annual reunion, to be held in that city on the 9th of April.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision exempting a homestead, in value not less than $2,000, and personal property to the value of $500, from judgment lien and execution.

The Philadelphia Alumni of Union College are to have a reunion and dinner at the Union League House in that city, on the 24th inst. Governor HOFFMAN, ex-Secretary SEWARD and others have been invited, and President AIKEN will be present.

While some men were racing their ponies for fun on a course in Colorado, the other day, two of the ponies going in opposite directions came in collision. One went up and the other down, and the drivers, on recovering their breath, found both animals dead.

Hon. J. W. LONGYEAR, the newly-appointed United States Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, after taking the oath of office on Friday, turned to the members of the Bar present and said he would not make any lengthy remarks, as the Bench was a place for action and not for speeches.

The Rochester *Union* on Saturday published a communication, which at the outset propounded this conundrum: "What imagination can recover the picture of Adam and Eve as they find their *man child son*—the first dead of the human race—alone, upon the ground weltering in his own blood, DEAD!"

An unsigned call appears in the Democratic papers of Georgia for a State Convention to be held at Atlanta on Tuesday next, 15th inst, to seek to "unite all good citizens in an unanimous effort to hurl from power, by all lawful means, the political adventurers who, like vultures on a dead carcass, are devouring the State to the very bones."

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to build a home for friendless women in Leavenworth. This is good, but the Eastern girls who have been urged to go West, and assured that plenty of food and work and a choice husband were certain to reward their enterprise, may wonder why it is necessary.

The will of the late ex-Governor BARRY, of Michigan, disposes of property estimated by him at about $160,000. The will leaves it to his brother CHAS. H. BARRY, of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N.Y., to the sons and daughters of his brother ALDIS BARRY, late of Rockingham, Vt., and to an adopted child, HENRY DUDLEY BARRY. His brother CHARLES H. BARRY is appointed executor.

A negro woman in Virginia, 71 years old, recently took it into her head to learn to read, write and cipher; so she entered a school, and regularly every day brought ten cents which she paid to the teacher. She got along very well until near the close of the second week, when she "missed her lesson," and was ignominiously kept in during recess, much to her chagrin and greatly to her disappointment at not being permitted to "play wid the rest of the children."

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* chronicles with evident satisfaction "a righteous judgment and swift punishment" by "Providential interposition," a negro having stumbled while attempting to carry off a stolen sack of corn, and the weight of the corn having broken his neck. But the *Times* adds that his negro accomplices took the corn and carried it off. It seems strange that they should have escaped without similar swift punishment under such peculiar circumstances.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says that it is rumored in that neighborhood that the losers by the robbery of the Bowdoinham Bank have compromised the affair, taking 60 per cent. of the loss and agreeing not to prosecute. It is said that not a single coupon had been detached from the bonds returned, and it is inferred that the parties who held them were afraid to attempt their negotiation.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday says: "General BUTLER has appointed to the cadetship of the Essex District at West Point, vacated by desertion, a young man named CHARLES SUMNER WILSON, of Salem, the son of THOMAS C. WILSON, a private soldier, who died in the service of the United States. His widowed mother resides in Salem, where she has given him an excellent education in the public schools, and he is said to be well qualified for the appointment. It will be observed that he bears the names of the two Senators from Massachusetts, and his complexion is the same as that of the Senator from Mississippi.

Ex-Governor LETCHER of Virginia has published a statement respecting the proposed monument to STONEWALL JACKSON, saying $50,000 is needed, and that no local or sectional views restrict the scheme—that it is national in its design and the North has cordially responded to the appeal, and the East and the West are moving. It is proposed to erect a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, and, should the funds collected permit, a statue in bronze or marble, "to transmit to coming generations the features, form and expression of one whose name and virtues are alike known and honored throughout the civilized world, and who was a bright exemplar of whatever was true and noble, and of good report among men."

The Macon *Telegraph* seems almost driven to despair because the Georgia planters will plant cotton and not corn. This is the way it gives utterance to its woe: "Next Spring, perhaps, Georgia will be high and dry on the shoals of Cape Disappointment, with her bottom stove out and all the boats lost. Cotton down, meat and corn to buy, some four or five millions of debt to pay for fertilizers, and everything in a weaving way generally. Then we will pay our debts, according to the invariable custom, with a 'Relief law,' which won't cost much money, and no great sacrifice of honesty, seeing that we have so often relieved ourselves of that article in times past! But where are the corn and meat to come from? We shall not be surprised to see Georgia catch fits in about a year from this time, and no planter be able to smile but he who has a full corn crib and meat house."

WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

Mass Meeting at Mount Vernon—Supervisor Lawrence's and the Commissioners' Vindication of Their Management of the Appropriations—Resolutions Adopted.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, was held last evening in LANE'S Union Hall, for the purpose of affording E. D. LAWRENCE, Supervisor of the town of East Chester, an opportunity to clear himself of the charge of mismanaging the funds appropriated for the construction and completion of the old Boston post road and the old White Plains road, and illegal issue of the bonds thereof. The Chairman, Mr. R. W. EDMONDS, having stated the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. LAWRENCE, who proceeded to answer the charges. He said that he had been most grossly vilified. He had been unable, up to the present moment, to produce the figures necessary to his vindication, but now he could show that not one dollar received from the bonds issued had been misappropriated. He then read a carefully prepared schedule, purporting to account for every cent placed in his hands and to show the judicious expenditure thereof. His auditors, with few exceptions, demonstrated their satisfaction at the conclusion of his speech by loud cheers within the Hall, together with the combined flourish of the instruments of two bands, procured for the occasion, and outside by a *feu de joie* with a piece of field artillery. His friends were jubilant, and were rendered still more so by the reading of the following letter from the chief engineer of the work, JOHN L. MAPES:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FORDHAM, March 5, 1870.

Hon. E. D. Lawrence, Supervisor Town of East Chester:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 4th inst., I would respectfully state that I have given certificates for work done on the Old White Plains road, in the town of East Chester, up to Feb. 1, 1870:

To Fred. Cutser, contractor	$51,125 24
Right of way and corp	445 63
Engineering, advertising, stationery and contingent expenses	2,373 05
	$53,943 92

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN L. WAKES, Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. PEMBERTON, another of the Commissioners, spoke at length in favor of the good management and integrity of Mr. LAWRENCE. He said, too, that the charges made against the Commissioners of their having received money for their "share of the pickings," was untrue. Also that many of these very Commissioners of that road paid more taxes than the whole combined opposition. Mr. F. A. SEAVER next delivered a humorous address on, as he termed it, the bogus economy of the Republican opposition. He claimed that the boulevard improvements were calculated to benefit all classes of residents, from the laborer who earned his daily bread working on them, to the property holders by whose places they ran. Many other speakers, friends of the Supervisor, spoke enthusiastically of that gentleman's conduct in the whole matter. One gentleman alone, a Mr. WOOD, seemed dissatisfied with the explanations given. Being a member of the opposition, his voice had little influence on the meeting, and although accorded a hearing, he sat down without having effected much. After the speaking, resolutions were read and adopted—first, that the roads should be completed in the manner planned by the present Commissioners; second, that the Commissioners were entitled to and should have the entire confidence of the people of Westchester County; third, exonerating the Supervisor and them from the charges of dishonesty made against them; fourth, that any additional appropriation required by the Commissioners for finishing the road should be granted by the Legislature; fifth, Senator W. CAULDWELL, Mr. E. D. LAWRENCE and Hon. JAMES MORNEY, members of Assembly for the county, should favor the immediate passage of the acts before the Legislature authorizing the completion of and making additional appropriation for these roads, and lastly, that the wages of the workmen on these roads should be increased. The meeting then broke up.

Reform in Debt Collection in Brooklyn.

At a meeting held in the City Saleroom yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Dealers' Mutual Protective Agency, resolutions to the following effect were adopted:

Whereas, It is well known to the community that there is a large class of habitual debtors who succeed in avoiding the payment of just claims against them, either by disposing of their personal property after suit has been brought to recover the demand, and before judgment has been obtained against them, or by placing all their property in the hands of the wife or other partner, and thereby becoming entirely pecuniarily irresponsible; or when working under salary, by taking advantage of the law which exempts from attachment salary due for sixty days,

Resolved, That all real estate and all personal property over and above $500 value, whether such real estate and such personal property be held in the name of the husband or in the name of the wife,—provided, however, that such real estate or such personal property was not the property of the wife previous to her marriage, or given or assigned to her personally by her own relatives or family relations—ought to be considered in law as the joint property of both and liable to seizure under execution for all debts under $250, contracted with parties for the maintenance of the family, or devoted to maintaining the property of the family.

Resolved, That when a Sheriff or constable proceeds to levy on such property as shall be declared to belong to the wife or other member of the family, the plaintiff shall have the right to summon the defendant before the Court in which the judgment was obtained. Should it appear that such property was purchased with money furnished by the husband, then, such property ought to be seized and levied upon.

With regard to cases of salary, the resolutions declared that the debtor's salary should be retained in such proportion as, in the opinion of the Court will not bring the debtor's family (if he has any) to want.

It was resolved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft a bill embodying these views, and to proceed to Albany with the same, as also to solicit subscriptions to forward the movement.

Mr. C. BAXTER, the General Superintendent of the Agency, was called to the chair, and supported the resolutions by various facts, referring to the difficulties of debt collection in Brooklyn. He stated that his Society had the names of 8,340 "dead beats" on their books, most of whom were perfectly able to pay their debts, and many of whom lived sumptuously on the Heights, but by some such iniquitous devices as the resolutions pointed at managed to evade their obligations.

The Pneumatic Tunnel under Broadway.

The tunnel and works of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, corner of Broadway and Warren-street, were opened on Tuesday last, for public inspection, under the charge of Mrs. Judge DALY and Mrs. HOYT, for the benefit of the "Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans," the charge for admission being twenty-five cents, the hours 10 A. M to 4 P. M. During the five days the tunnel has been open the place has been thronged with visitors, mostly merchants and down-town business men, with many ladies and children. The total number of visitors since the opening is 8,000.

At the request of numerous visitors the officers of the Company have had memorials prepared asking the Legislature to grant to the Company the right to carry passengers; several thousand signatures have already been procured, and a great many of the visitors have taken memorials away to get signatures, and return them when filled to the Company. The total receipts for the five days the tunnel has been open is $1,288.

Labor Movements.

United Coopers, No. 4, met last evening at Oriental Hall. A Committee from the Newark branch of No. 4 reported forty members belonging to their society, and their affairs in a flourishing condition.

The operative painters met last evening at Demilt Hall and discussed the question of wages. On a motion, four dollars per day of ten hours was fixed as the wages to be demanded by society men.

About $700 was received by the Coöperative Building Lot Association, at No. 214 Bowery, last night. Two new members were also admitted.

At a meeting of the coach painters last night, it was announced that there is enough work. The average rate of wages is $3 50 per day.

The Boot and Shoe Clerks' Early Closing Association states that one hundred and sixteen shops close at 8 P. M., exclusive of Broadway, Eighth and Third avenues.

At a meeting of the west side tailors, Mr. NIXON presiding, Mr. BLISSERT exhorted them to organize against the employers who are now trying to lower the rate of wages.

A special meeting of Coopers' Union No. 5 was held last night to give final instructions to the delegates to the semi-annual session of the Central Union, which meets to-day.

The Six Complaints Against Captain Peabody.

More testimony was given before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday in the case of Captain PEABODY, of the packet ship *Neptune*. It was decided to introduce all the evidence under the six separate complaints against the accused at one examination. Two seamen named JOYCE and CARTER deposed to having suffered cruel treatment at the hands of the Captain and BRADY, the first mate. The case was then adjourned.

The Defrauded Soldiers.

The Defrauded Soldiers' Association held a meeting last evening at No. 113 Bowery. Their memorial to Congress for the reimbursement of bounty, &c., paid on forged indorsements, having already obtained upwards of five hundred signatures, is to be immediately forwarded, and a Committee was appointed for that purpose.

Their test case, FINLEY *vs.* VAN DYKE, ex-Assistant Treasurer, is to come up in the United States Circuit Court to-day or to-morrow. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER argues the case for the soldiers.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of NICHOLAS P. TRIST, setting forth that he negotiated the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, by which peace was established between Mexico and the United States, and California secured, asserting that he had never received adequate compensation for his services, and asking an appropriation by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BUSINESS FROM STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. HARLAN presented joint resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, favoring the removal of the national capital, and against appropriations for public buildings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. REVELS presented a petition from the colored members of the Alabama Legislature, praying for the removal of the political disabilities of Hon. SAMUEL F. RICE. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

PROTECTION FOR COAL MINERS.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition, numerously signed, from miners of the Schuylkill County anthracite coal region and others, praying for adequate legislation to protect home labor and home manufactures.

Mr. CAMERON called attention to the importance of the subject of the petition, and submitted facts concerning the wonderful development of the region from which it came, expressing the hope that the Senate would recognize the necessity of legislation which should promote the development of the coal fields of the whole country, and so prevent the destruction of the industries which furnish a market for coal, and mainly depend on its production. The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises all of any importance in the country—was confined within an area of 470 square miles, or 300,000 acres. Mr. CAMERON proceeded to review the whole subject of coal mining in Schuylkill County, presenting elaborate statistics of the population of that region and the number of tons of coal mined from the year 1820, when coal mining commenced, to 1870, inclusive, with details of the estimates of values of production. In conclusion, he moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—For the relief of the First Battalion Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers.

By Mr. TRUMBULL—To consolidate the Northern and Southern Judicial Districts of Florida; also, a bill to amend the act of Jan. 22, 1860, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States, and China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries. It provides for appeals from the decisions of the Consular Courts to United States Ministers in China and Japan, and from decisions of the latter in certain cases to the United States Circuit Court in California.

By Mr. MORTON—To admit the State of Texas to a representation in Congress. It imposes the same conditions as in the case of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. OSBORN—Granting lands to the State of Florida to aid in the completion of inland navigation from the St. John's River to Key West.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. THAYER—Instructing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the Indian massacre of BUCK'S surveying party last Summer, in Nebraska.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the condition of the Custom House at New-Orleans, what repairs are necessary, &c.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution giving the officers of the army, detailed at literary institutions, the same pay and allowance as though on active duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the provisions of a treaty concluded between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, July 19, 1866.

It provides for the purchase from the Cherokee nation, of all their lands lying within the State of Kansas, known as the "Cherokee Strip," and also their lands in the Indian Territory, west of ninety-sixth meridian, for the sum of $2,000,000, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, and interest to be paid thereon at five per cent. per annum. The lands in Kansas so purchased are to be surveyed and opened for sale to actual settlers only, at $1 25 per acre. The lands purchased in the Indian Territory are to be appropriated exclusively for homes for Indians.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported adversely the bill to release from the Government reservation the island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill was then taken up, and Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate, contrasting the public debt of the United States with that of England to show that in proportion to the accumulated wealth of the two countries that of Great Britain was less than our own. That of England was owing to her own people, which was proper and right; and the proposition to establish foreign agencies, and consequently to distribute our debt among the people of other nations, was one which he viewed with repugnance and suspicion. Without desiring to rake up old dead issues, he argued that the difficulties afflicting the country were natural results of the financial legislation of the Republican majority, to whom power was dearer than the interests of the people, in putting upon the country a paper currency of no intrinsic value. He quoted from WEBSTER, COLLAMER and others on the evils of a depreciated paper currency, and to show the repeated declarations of those statesmen, that no State, not even Congress itself, could make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. He said that the charge of repudiation upon the Democratic Party from the Republican Party came with bad grace in view of their record. Then the confiscation by the Government of the slaves of Maryland and Delaware, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition against the taking of private property for public use without compensation, was another. These slaves were private property, and yet the Republican majority had succeeded in incorporating an amendment in the Constitution declaring they shall never be paid for. By this act they had implanted repudiation in the very heart of the Constitution. He objected to the exemption of the new bonds from taxation and to the expenditure of twelve millions of dollars in connection with their issue as being grossly excessive. One-third of that amount would be a liberal outlay, and this seems an important consideration in view of the present heavy load of taxation upon the people and the necessity for economy.

Mr. HOWE argued that both the propositions submitted by him in his speech of January last were contained in this bill, namely, the displacement of the legal-tender circulation with national bank notes, and the refunding of the existing bond debt. He thought it unwise to attempt both these measures at once; that the displacement of the legal tenders should first be undertaken—because, among other reasons, being due, they most dishonored the country, and therefore were the most embarrassing. The inauguration of these measures at the same time was calculated to embarrass both of them, as capital would be distracted between the effort to displace the greenbacks and the effort to refund the existing debt. At the time he recommended the displacement of the legal tenders by national bank notes, he not only urged that that should be the first effort made, but that the best bond known to the law should be offered to capital for that purpose, while at that time there was no stain resting upon the greenback except that it was overdue since then. The Supreme Court had declared the act under which these notes were issued an unconstitutional act. If it was unconstitutional we ought not to take advantage of the fact to offer less inducements to capital to retire the notes now than would be offered if the notes were valid. But he did not acquiesce in the unconstitutionality of the law. He argued that the framers of the Constitution represented the States, each one of which had the power to make paper a legal tender; that they inserted a clause denying that authority to the several States, and thereby either abrogated the power altogether and left our Government without a power possessed by every other Government, or conferred that power upon the Congress of the United States. By the text of the Constitution, express authority was given to Congress to coin money, and according to WORCESTER, WEBSTER and all lexicographers of authority, the definition of "to coin" was not to make money of metal, but to stamp or simply to stamp. In regard to the bill generally, he argued that, so far as the funding provisions of the bill were concerned, this was a work of supererogation, as all the authority that could be conferred by Congress had already been given to the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of April 12, 1866. He also objected to the proposition compelling the new banks to take four per cent. bonds, while existing banks should have the choice of four and a half and five per cent. bonds.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The following Senate bills were considered and passed, on motion of Mr. WILSON:

Appointing Managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteers; authorizing the Secretary of War to take charge of the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries; also the House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Rock Island, Ill., twelve pieces of condemned ordnance.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL PASSED.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill appropriating $5,000 for the relief of the family of General CHAS. F. SMITH, who died while acting as President of a Board to examine claims growing out of the Mexican War. The report of the Military Committee was read, when the bill passed.

THE NORTH AND EAST RIVER TUNNELS.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill giving the consent of Congress to the laying of the tubes and tunnels across the East and North Rivers, New-York, but objection being made on account of the absence of the Senators from New-York, the bill was laid aside.

DEBATE ON THE FUNDING BILL RESUMED.

The Funding bill was then proceeded with, and Mr. CORBETT spoke in advocacy of his proposition for the issue of a thirty-five years bond bearing interest for the first three years at six per cent., for the next six years five per cent., for the next six years four and a half per cent., and for the following twenty years four per cent. This would insure a uniform bond. He also favored amendments to make the bonds payable in the United States and to change other features of the bill.

Mr. COLE made some remarks upon the necessity of a prompt extinguishment of the national debt, opposing any postponement of its liquidation.

Mr. SCOTT said that when a member of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury proposed a bill to regulate our finances, the principal features of which were, first, in the disposal and sale of the bonds of the Government, no agent should be appointed and no percentage commission or compensation allowed, but the work should be done altogether by the officers of the Treasury. Secondly, that public competition should be invited by advertised proposals for the exchange or sale of the bonds. Believing a measure of this kind would still meet the approval of the Secretary, he gave notice of an amendment embodying these propositions.

The Senate then at 8:50 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ALLISON presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in reference to the removal of the national capital, and for a land grant for a railroad from O'Brien County, Iowa, to the Missouri River, at or near Yankton, Dakota.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. COOK—To amend the act of June 23, 1860, in relation to the judicial powers of Ministers and Consuls in China and Japan; also, to extend that law to Madagascar.

By Mr. WELLS—To provide for reclaiming swamp lands in the Mississippi Valley, and to facilitate transportation on the Mississippi River, and to promote the commerce of the Northwest.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—Granting lands in aid of the public schools of Florida.

By Mr. MCCRARY—In reference to the Ninth Census, and to provide for additional representation in the Forty-second Congress.

By Mr. TANNER—To punish the copying and counterfeiting of designs, sketches and models of manufactures.

By Mr. MCKENZIE—Authorizing a subscription by the City of Washington to the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company.

By Mr. HEFLIN—Granting lands to the Eufaula, Oxford and Guntersville Railroad Company.

By Mr. PIERCE—For the speedy removal of the political disabilities of all citizens of Mississippi.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—To cancel bonds and discontinue suits in cases of Government officers whose funds were taken from them by force at the beginning of the rebellion.

By Mr. WELKER—To incorporate the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered and disposed of as noted:

By Mr. CLARK—For the abrogation of all tribal relations of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek tribes of Indians, the final adjustment of all their business with the Government of the United States, the organization of a Territorial Government for them and their full recognition as citizens. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. BOYD—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether, under the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, the treaties with the Cherokee and other Indians are not binding on both parties. Adopted.

By Mr. BINGHAM—For the payment of certain fees and expenses incurred by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in defending a suit brought against him by CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, for his action as a member of the House in sustaining its rights and privileges, not to exceed $2,000. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—In reference to the fisheries on the Canadian coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities in the matter, and whether steps have been taken for the protection of the American fishing interest.

By Mr. BOYD—To allow the United States Coast Survey authorities to coöperate with the Commissioners appointed in the States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, for the purpose of obtaining an accurate geological survey and topographical map of those States, and promoting the development of the mineral resources. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer resolutions as to the repeal or reduction of the income tax, but objection was made.

Mr. KNOTT asked leave to offer a resolution to appoint a select committee on the Tice whisky meter, which was objected to.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution,

Instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to consider a bill to repeal the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and to provide some system of government for the District of Columbia and the cities therein, as shall bring all that relates to the capital of the country under the direct control and supervision of Congress and the National Executive. Adopted.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution,

Authorizing the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph System to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing in the United States and send for persons and papers.

The House refused to second the previous question—41 to 75—and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE CADETSHIP SALE.

Mr. SAWYER offered (for Mr. CESSNA) a resolution,

Instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire why and by whom CLARENCE A. STEADMAN, of Boston, was lately appointed a cadet to the Military Academy, and JAMES P. KIMHARDT, of New-York, to the Naval Academy, and both credited to the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania; and to allow any person or persons involved in improper or corrupt practices in connection therewith a full hearing.

The House refused to order the main question, by yeas 75, nays 84, and the resolution went over.

CASE OF MR. GOLLADAY.

Mr. STOKES, rising to a privileged question, presented a preamble and resolution, reciting the circumstances in the case of the proposed resignation of Mr. GOLLADAY, of Kentucky, on the 28th of February, and the refusal of the Governor of Kentucky to accept it, and permitting Mr. GOLLADAY to withdraw his communication to the Speaker and resume his seat in the House. He desired the resolution to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker remarked that he had received certain communications on that subject, but had doubted the propriety of submitting them to the House if the subject had not come up. He had them read by the Clerk. A letter from Mr. GOLLADAY, stating that the Governor of Kentucky had refused to accept his resignation, and that, therefore, in deference to the views of the Governor, he had withdrawn his resignation and now invited the fullest investigation into any charges against him in reference to the sale of cadetships; also, a telegraphic dispatch from Governor STEVENSON to GOLLADAY, dated Frankfort, March 5, declining the resignation and stating that he owed it to himself, his constituents and the State to demand investigation of the charges affecting his own honor and the fame of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, called attention to the extraordinary fact that the Government of a State assumed to force on the House of Representatives a member whose seat had been vacated by his own act.

Mr. TRIMBLE remarked that the telegram from Governor STEVENSON did not admit of such interpretation. There was no spirit of dictation in it.

Mr. BECK explained that Governor STEVENSON acted on the assumption that Mr. GOLLADAY had not tendered his resignation to the House, but had simply sent him a communication asking him to receive it, which Governor STEVENSON, for very proper reasons, declined to do.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, regarded the question as simply one whether the Executive of a State had any control, mediate or immediate, over members of the House; and, as he could not entertain such a theory, he should vote against the reference of the resolution. The Governor of a State was notified of a resignation of a member for no other reason than that he should take notice of the vacancy and issue a writ for a new election. That was all the business he had in the matter.

Mr. BANKS considered that it might be quite competent for the House, for good reasons, to allow Mr. GOLLODAY to withdraw his resignation, if he thought proper, but the Governor of a State had no more control over a member than the Secretary of the Commonwealth had on the Sheriff of the county. His only power was, on being notified that there was a vacancy, to order an election to fill it. Now there was no power to create a vacancy in the House except in the House itself, which had absolute power. No man could separate himself from membership except by the expressed or implied assent of the House. The telegram of the Governor of Kentucky was a very good letter of advice, but was not a letter of authority and should not be so considered by the House.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, referred to his former position on the subject of resignations. He thought it a very important question, and if the resignation had the scope of instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and bring out some expression of opinion by the House on that point, he would be very glad to see it adopted.

After further expression of individual opinion, the Speaker intimated that his own judgment was that Mr. GOLLADAY was no more a member of the House now than any stranger in the galleries, and he submitted the question whether the House would entertain the resolution as a question of privilege. The question was decided in the negative without a division, and the resolution was returned to Mr. STOKES.

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of reporting a rule that the Speaker shall not recognize any notice of a resignation of a member when an investigation into his conduct is in progress.

Mr. ROOTS objected.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is of grave importance to the constitution of this House that it should be determined whether a member present during the session may resign his seat without the consent of the House, and thereby evade his duties and responsibilities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire, and report to the House, what action or rule should be taken or established for the determination of that question.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, resumed consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. PAINE offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to prolong or renew the term of office of Representatives from Georgia.

Mr. BECK withdrew his substitute altogether, believing that no legislation was necessary.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to vacate any of the offices now filled in Georgia, either by election or appointment, nor to extend the official term of any officer, nor to deprive the people of the right to elect Senators and Representatives in 1870. He remarked that that amendment suggested the objections which he had to the bill, except the further objection that there was no occasion for any legislation whatever touching the right of Georgia to be represented in Congress. He would count himself a dishonorable man, a breaker of his oath, and a violator of the rights of the free people of Georgia, if he ever recorded his vote in favor of the bill without the limitation that he proposed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked him whether he would vote for the bill with that amendment in it.

Mr. BINGHAM would reserve the privilege of determining that question for himself. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts vote against the amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—I certainly shall.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then it is on the ground that the judicial officers there are to be discontinued, from the Chief Justice down, and a new set nominated by Governor BULLOCK, who could make a good thing of it in putting in his pocket all the proceeds of the State railroads—$2,000,000 a year. He declared his conviction that the passage of this bill would endanger the Fifteenth Amendment, the Fourteenth Amendment, and for aught the knew, the Thirteenth amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, made a speech in advocacy of the bill, in the course of which he defended Governor BULLOCK from the aspersions cast upon him. He had been known to him (DAVIS) from childhood, and had been reared to honesty and integrity. The trouble was that Governor BULLOCK had not struck hands with the purse-proud rebels of Georgia.

Mr. BINGHAM (in an under tone)—He did strike hands with the worst of them.

Mr. DAVIS—History will preserve his name when those of his aspersers are forgotten. His deeds in Georgia, by which he has served her humble poor, will embalm his name as one who, while he executed the law, obeyed the law of God and the dictates of justice and humanity.

[Mr. DAVIS yielded, at the suggestion of the Speaker, to have a telegram read, announcing the safe arrival at Liverpool of the missing steamship *City of Boston*. The announcement was received with hearty congratulations by members and spectators.]

The bill went over until to-morrow.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. DAWES—Of the citizens of Massachusetts for the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. WARD—Of the citizens of Hornellsville, N. Y., for aid to Captain HALL'S Arctic Expedition.

By Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—Of the business men of Ohio for the repeal of taxes and tariff on cigars; and of the citizens of Groesbeck, Ohio, for the abolition of the franking privilege.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—For the improvement of the harbor of Stonington, Conn., and for aid to Captain HALL'S Arctic Expedition.

ASSIGNMENTS TO COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to committees:

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Smith, of Oregon; Adams, of Kentucky, and Van Wyck, of New-York.

On Claims.—Mr. Ayer, of Virginia.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Platte, of Virginia.

On District of Columbia.—Mr. McKenzie, of Virginia.

On Reconstruction.—Messrs. Dockery, of North-Carolina; Porter, of Virginia, and McKee, of Mississippi.

On Post Office.—Mr. Fox, of New-York, in place of Mr. Smith, of Oregon, resigned; Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned, and Mr. Van Wyck, of New York.

On Education and Labor.—Mr. Perce, of Mississippi.

On Expenditure on Public Buildings.—Mr. Griswold, of New-York.

On Freedmen's Affairs.—Mr. Brooks, of Virginia.

On Accounts.—Mr. Milnes, of Virginia.

On Pacific Railroad.—Messrs. Atwood, of Wisconsin, and Covode, of Pennsylvania.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Covode, of Pennsylvania, Morphis of Mississippi, and Ridgeway, of Virginia.

On Agriculture.—Mr. Gibson, of Maryland.

On Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Perce, of Mississippi.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

ALBANY.

The Business Last Night—The New Charter for New-York—The Canal Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—There was not a quorum in either House this evening. A few local bills of minor importance were ordered to a third reading. It is said the new charter for New-York will be brought up to-night and introduced to-morrow. HARDENBURGH'S Canal bill, which is made the special order in the Assembly to-morrow, is likely to pass. The contractors cannot muster votes enough to defeat it, as several Republicans will vote for it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ——— —Extending cases in which writs of *mandamus* and prohibition may issue.

By Mr. BANKS—For the better protection of property in conveyance upon canals, lakes and rivers.

After considering a number of local bills the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BAKER for Mr. BERGEN—Authorizing the Trustees of Flushing to sell certain town stock.

By Mr. FREER—Regulating the grading of Eighth-avenue, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PATRICK—Chartering the New-York Mechanical, Agricultural, Chemical and Industrial Institute.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Exempting certain property (normal school boarding-houses) from taxation.

By Mr. BANKER—Defining the rights of married men, and equalizing rights of man and wife. This provides that a husband, having children by his wife, shall have an estate for life in property left by her. He shall not be liable for debts contracted by his wife before marriage, nor for debts contracted by her without his consent, except for the support of herself and children. He may sell his real estate without the consent of his wife, and at his death the wife shall be entitled only to dower in his real estate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted:

Amending the Savings Bank act. Requiring the Bank Superintendent to visit such banks once in two years and examine their affairs. The bill was ordered to a third reading after being amended so as to require that the banks in their annual reports shall state every item of expense they have been to.

Relative to carrying and using pistols. Ordered to a third reading.

To enable non-resident guardians to obtain property belonging to their wards in this State. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to documentary evidence. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act requiring mortgages on personal property to be filed with Town Clerks. Ordered to a third reading.

Extending the time for completing the Southern Central Railroad two years. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Fire in Chambers-Street.

At 1:50 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the sub-cellar of No. 89 Chambers-street, occupied by WALLACE & SONS as a store for roll brass, copper wire and lamp fixtures. The cause of the fire is unknown, nor was the extent of the damage ascertained. The fire was rapidly extinguished.

Navy Yard News.

Seven hundred and fifty men, sailmakers and riggers, were discharged yesterday morning from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the funds giving out. All work is stopped on all the ships in the Navy Yard docks, except the *Canandaigua*, *Tennessee* and *Guerriere*. Fifty men are employed in the Ordnance Department and live on board the storeship *Relief*.

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Feeling in England in Regard to the *City of Boston*; The Irish Land Question; The Press on the New Tory Leader, the Darien Canal and the "American Policy;" Another Great Billiard Match; The Duke of Montpensier in Madrid; Carlist Risings in Aragon and Segovia; The Cortes—Important Government Changes in the Provinces; The Conspiracy in Paris; Disposition of the Prisoners; Another Algerian Cable; Ratification by Belgium of the New Postal Treaty; The Baltic Sea Open; An Imperial Manifesto Forthcoming in France; The Emperor of Russia on Mr. Burlingame's Death; Liberality of the Sublime Porte; The Red River Troubles—Banlton Court-Martialed and Sentenced to Death; The Chinese Embassy—Presentation of the Credentials; The Demand on Switzerland; Arrest of Freemasons in Havana; Execution of Greenwaldth's Murderer; Insurgents Killed; Opposition to Juarez in Mexico—Annexation Growing in Favor.

General Topics.

Prospect of Settlement of the Venezuela Claims; Statistics of American Commerce, Shipping, &c.; The Accidents on the Mississippi Railroad; The Canadian Fisheries; The Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern; The Childhood of Anson Burlingame; Lynch Law in Virginia; Will of the late Wm. Willis, of Portland; The Howland Will Case; Women's Voices; A Singular Will; The Northwest Passage; Current Notes; Items of Religious Interest; Search for the Missing *City of Boston*; Visit of General Grant to the Government Printing Office.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Campaign in New-Hampshire; The Women Again in Council; The Pittsburg Convention; Democratic Demoralization in the Granite State; Republican Protest Against Excessive Taxation.

Local Intelligence.

The Prospects for the Ice Crop—What the Ice Men are Doing; Melancholy Case of Suicide; Paying Off the Pensioners; Railroad Extension; The Newark Fire; Death of Rev. John McClintock.

Agricultural.

A Market for Equines; A School of Practical Horticulture; What Breed of Horses is Best Adapted for Farm Work; Stirring Soil Around Trees; Mexican Coffee; Brevities.

Editorial Comments.

How Excessive Duties Affect Western Wheat Growers; The National Railroad; The Rossas and Rocheforts as Champions of Liberty; Board and Lodging; The Town Elections; Temperance in Massachusetts; Federal Patronage; A Constant and Terrible Peril; Mexico; Kansas Crops and Colonies; The Price of Wheat as Affected by Cost of Transportation.

The Markets.

Specially prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation and extended use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for coughs, colds and throat diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan. Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moller's Purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.—"Of late years it has become almost impossible to get any Cod Liver Oil that patients can digest, owing to the objectionable mode of procuring and preparing the livers. * * * MOLLER, of Christiana, Norway, prepares an oil which is perfectly pure, and in every respect all that can be wished."—[Dr. L. A. Sayre, before Academy of Medicine. See "Medical Record," Dec., 1869, p. 447. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., sole ag'ts for U. S. and Canada. Sold by druggists.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen. Hand made. LEONARD S. BALLOU, inventor of the F. Y. S. Only depot, No. 296 Broadway.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, Monograms, Crests, and Initialed Note Paper. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

COGGESHALL.—On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, JAMES M. COGGESHALL.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 318 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 P. M.

GOODSELL.—In Chicago, on Monday, March 7, BESSIE, eldest daughter of James H. and Leila A. Goodsell, aged 4 years.

McCLINTOCK.—On Friday morning, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, at his residence, Madison, N. J., Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, President of Drew Theological Seminary.

Funeral services will take place in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 12 M.

PEARSALL.—On Saturday evening, March 5, EDWARD, son of the late Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 3 Waverley-place, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PECK.—On Monday, March 7, WILLIE MEAD, son of William L. and Phebe Peck, aged 4 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 714 Lexington-av., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

RAIT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Ramsgate, England, ROBERT RAIT, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 150 West 44th-st., without further notice, on Wednesday, March 9, at 1½ o'clock.

STYMETS.—On Saturday, March 5, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Stephen Stymets, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, March 6, CATHARINE, relict of Randall Smith, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse G. Keator, Claremont Hotel, Manhattanville. Carriages will be in attendance on the morning of the funeral at the terminus of the Eighth-av. Railroad, 125th-st.

UNKART.—At Bremen, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Unkart, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion's Lutheran Church, Henry-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTERS.—On Saturday, March 5, 1870, after a long and severe illness, WM. A., eldest son of Ruth and the late Dr. Wm. A. Walters.

Relatives and friends, also Constitution Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 217 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Are selling

Large French China Dinner Sets for $39.

Large Parisian Granite Dinner Sets for $18.

TEN PER CENT. LESS

than New-York houses.

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Goods delivered in New-York.

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GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.

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(Own Manufacture,)
AT AND BELOW COST.

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Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or lofts separately.

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Of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. WILL REMOVE MAY 1 to No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on TUESDAY and SATURDAY will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:15; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WARD'S ISLAND EMIGRANTS.

Investigation Into Their Condition by the Legislative Committee—Cause of the Late Riot—The Commissioners Examined—Who Owns the Charity?

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the cause of the late trouble on Ward's Island among the emigrants, and to report upon their condition, continued their examination of witnesses yesterday at Castle Garden. On Saturday they visited the Island and made a minute inspection of the buildings, also questioning the inmates as to the care, food, &c., afforded them. They found a state of affairs there unsatisfactory in many respects. The emigrants testified that they were served with wretched meals, dirty bits of meat, watery soup and very small pieces of bread. They were not provided with spoons, knives or forks; the barracks were badly lighted, poorly ventilated and some of them damp. There were but two towels and four basins for 600 persons.

As to the riot, Dr. DWYER and others gave it as their opinion that idleness and dissatisfaction was the cause of it. After several hours' stay on the Island, the Committee left for the City not over pleased with many of the arrangements, and much of the management on the Island.

Yesterday afternoon they examined, at Castle Garden, three members of the Board of Emigration—Messrs. SMITH, LOUTRELL and WINSTON. The points on which the Committee apparently wished to satisfy themselves were—how far the Commissioners were responsible for the condition of the emigrants on the Island; what reforms were needed, and where "the money went to."

The testimony was voluminous, but in substance amounted to this: The Commissioners believed that Ward's Island was managed well—as well as could be with their resources. All matters of detail they left with the Superintendent of the island. Mr. WINSTON said he was startled to hear that the emigrants were not provided with spoons, and remarked that whoever was responsible for that should not retain his position longer.

The Committee were particularly anxious to know why Mr. WALTON had done all the carpenter work on the island, which amounted to about $75,000, when no one else was allowed to enter into competition for the various jobs. To this the Commissioners replied that it was difficult to let out the work on the island by contract, and Mr. WALTON having proved himself a faithful and honest man, it had been decided to have him employed to make all necessary repairs, extensions, &c.

During the investigation, the important matter came up as to the ownership of the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island. It appears that the Commissioners of Emigration pay $12,000 annually as interest on a mortgage on that property while it does not belong to them. Five or six years ago the State Legislature transferred the Quarantine from the Emigrant Commission to the Quarantine Commissioners, and subsequently, in 1867, ordered the property to be sold. The sale took place, but a mystery hangs about the transaction. It was of such a nature that the purchasers held a lien on the Emigrant Commission, and it is still compelled to pay that $12,000 interest. No one could tell who the owners of the property are or what the terms of the purchase.

MR. DECKER—member of the Committee from Staten Island—said that the whole subject needed ferreting out, and he proposed to do it.

The investigation closed at a late hour, and today the Committee return to Albany and will make a report suggesting several reforms in the management of our emigrants. The Committee consisted of Messrs. L. D. KIERNAN, Chairman; W. G. BERGER, O. KAVANAGH, M. NACHTMAN, JOHN DECKER and M. H. CLARK.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, March 5, 1870, 12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—26.

The minutes of the meeting held February twenty-eighth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

Resignation of Alexander Newberger as a Commissioner of Deeds, and resolution appointing Hubert D. Glynn in his stead. Resignation accepted and resolution adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Shelley—

To lay crosswalks across both sides of Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, at the intersection of Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hill—

To flag full width sidewalk south side of Broome-street, from Sheriff to Columbia street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

To lay Belgian pavement in Nineteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Seery—

To lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

REPORT.

Of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of concurring to purchase life-size portrait of General Washington, and appropriating $1,250 therefor.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton the Committee on Finance were discharged from further consideration of resolution to donate six hundred and seventy-five dollars to the First Presbyterian Church, in Fifth-avenue, to pay assessment, and the same laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, Appointing William B. Swan a City Surveyor.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, To fence vacant lots on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, between Avenues B and C.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Resolution, To build a pier at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River.

Referred to the Committee on Piers and Slips.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson river; also, in Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Sixty-first streets; also, in Ninth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets; and also, in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson river.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolutions, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places be the same as now paid to the Second General Clerk in the Street Department; that gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue; that the lamp now standing on the southeast corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue be removed outwardly to near edge of the sidewalk; to donate eight thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, to pay assessments; also, one thousand five hundred dollars to the North Eastern Homœpathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, and place said Dispensary on the list of Public Dispensaries to receive a semi-annual donation of five hundred dollars; to lay Belgian pavement in South-street, from Montgomery-street to Corlears-street; also in Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Houston-street; and in Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street; to set curb and gutter stones in Jackson-street, from Houston-street to Corlears-street; to lay crosswalk across Madison-street from southwest side of Roosevelt-street; to regulate, grade, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Sixth-street; and to permit J. Mathew Tierney to regulate, &c., in front of his premises on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street.

Which were laid over.

Resolutions, To lay Stow Foundation Pavement in Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; also, in White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; also, in Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River; also, in Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River; also, in Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B; also, in Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to North River; also, in Varick-street, from Franklin-street to Canal-street; also, in Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River; and in Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

(Adopted by the Board of Aldermen February seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; concurred in by the Board of Assistant Aldermen February eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; vetoed by the Mayor February twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; adopted by the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which were severally concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seery, McDonald—15.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feltner, Fay, Shelley—5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To donate one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to pay taxes and assessments; also, one thousand and forty-four dollars and forty cents to St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, to pay taxes and assessments; to permit the "Excelsior Boat Club of the City of New-York" to erect a boat house, fifty feet by twenty feet, on the northwest corner of the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River; to lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also, Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues; to regulate, &c., Nineteenth-street, between Broadway and Eleventh-avenue; also, Forty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River; and also Ninety-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

Resolution, To fence the vacant lots, numbers three hundred and seventy-eight and three hundred and eighty-two Tenth-avenue, and number four hundred and fifty-six Thirty-second-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feltner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Gibney—2.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday little was done in real estate. Grant, Hamilton & Co. sold the lots on Old Boston and Seventeenth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, for $8,100. The lots was 20 by 100 feet, and the house a frame building, two stories high. Mr. DAY also offered a country seat in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, consisting of one and one-half acres of land, with house and outbuildings, but receiving no bids, withdrew the property.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Stanley Day.

House and lot s. s. 117th-st., 259.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11 ..... $8,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., w. s., 65.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 17x80 ..... $7,000
East Broadway, No. 129, s.s., 113 ft. e. of Pike-st., 75x1.11x13.4x38x87.8x22 12,000
Oak-st., No. 11, 25x96 15,000
Pearl-st., No. 205, 21.10x156x2.7x189 52,000
South-st., n. s., Nos. 4 and 5, 40x79.3x36.4x79.3 66,000
4th-st., e. s., 74 ft. n. of Charles-st., 16.8x67.6, error in deed 3,750
8th-st., s. s., 386 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x120 18,200
9th-st., n. s., 420.11 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.5x92.3 25,000
11th-st., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, 22x100.3 ..... } nom.
13th-st., s. s., 318 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x10.3 ..... }
17th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x92 ..... 9 780
37th-st., n. s., 150.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 3,220
37th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 2,500
37th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9 5,000
82d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block ..... }
81st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block ..... }
80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block ..... } 55,000
80th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block ..... }
80th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block ..... }
101st-st., formerly n. s., now closed, 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 142.10x206.10x108x201.10 29,000
101st-st. and 12th-av., n. e. corner, 367.1x206.10x397x201.10 98,000
118th-st., n. s., 363.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.10 15,000
120th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11 6,500
121st-st., n. s., 66.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 34.10x71.9 7,250
124th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x99.11 ..... }
Lot in rear, 25x29 ..... } 25,000
153d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x½ block ..... }
152d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x½ block ..... } 15,000
2d-av. and 36th-st., s. e. corner, 12.4x41.8x18.10x44 8,000
4th-av., e. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 42d-st., 25.1x46.4 12,750

Leases Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 99, 5 years, per year $1,600
Duane-st., No. 189, 6 years, per year 1,400
James-st., No. 61, 5 years, per year 1,000
Murray-st., s. s., 102 ft. w. of Church-st., 25x75, 21 years, per year 1,000
South-st., No. 105, 10 years, per year 3,000
William-st., No. 177, 5 years, per year 2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 118.6 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 66x100, (April, 1864) $1,650
Boerum-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 50x100. 2,800
Brooklyn and Jamaica plank-road, s. s., 160.2 ft. e. of Sheffield-av., 51.2x40x74x44.1 6,000
Cook-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100, H. & L. 4,850
Degraw-st., n. s., 296 ft. w. of Bond-st., 73.8x100.. 20,000
Diamond-st., e. s., 415.6 ft. n. of Van Cott av., 86.3x6.3x2x2.8x27.8x25 1,300
Floyd-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 30x100, (Aug., 1869) 7,500
Henry-st., e. s., 154.5 ft. s. of Cranberry-st., 44x70. 6,500
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Richardson-st., 50x100 600
Powers-st., s. s., 57 ft. w. of Smith-st., 18x38 2,700
Rodney-st. and Wythe-av., easterly corner, 109x60, 6 hs. and ls. ..... } 64,000
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 127 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 36x60, 2 hs. and ls. ..... }
Wythe-st., n. e. s., 19 ft. n. w. of Keap-st., 18x80. 8,000
Sackett-st., w. s., between Bainbridge and Decatur sts., 5 lots and part of another 3,800
South 3d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x95 7,000
Butler-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 25x100.. 224
Gates and Yates aves., n. w. corner, 20x100, contract 2,100
Greene-av., s. s., 265 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100. 13,800
Myrtle-av., n. s., 295 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100. 7,250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Crumpond-road, s. s., adjoining George Dayton's, 7 33-100 acres $2,000

West Farms.

Magnolia-av., 526 ft. n. of Bronx-av., 75x142 ..... $500
Oliver-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Elm-st., 100x200 2,250
Prospect-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 124 and 125, Fairmount, 100x100 600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., adjoining J. Plume's property, 49.6x31.3x44.6 ..... $10,000
Beach-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 28x29.2.. 1,800
Frelinghuysen-av., 50 ft. n. of Vanderpool-st., 25x100 950
Green-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 22x70.5. 2,200
Halstead-av. and Wright-st., s. e. corner, 105x152.10 10,000
Irvington road, s. s., adjoining C. Nichols', 189x234x62 12,000
Lafayette-st., n. s., 35 ft. w. of Grand-st., 80x21.4. 4,000
Murray-st., n. s., 56 ft. w. of Tichenor's-lane, 55.6x26.4 1,750
Market-st., s. s., adjoining M. Ward's, 2 lots, 39x102 and 42x102 32,000
New-York-av., n. s., 484 ft. from Amity-st., 50x100 1,100
Pioneer-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of E. and M. R. R., 100x24.9 2,750
Pioneer-st. and Pennsylvania-av., n. e. corner, 50x100x150x25 2,000
Wickliffe and Hampden sts., n. w. corner, 25x99. 5,700
4th-av., s. s., 133 ft. w. of Gassides-st., 32x10(x69.. 1,000

East Orange.

Steuben-st. and Sussex-av., n. e. corner, 55x100.. $5,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 149 ft. s. of 8th-st., 21x100 ..... $9,500

Bergen.

Hallsday-st., e. s. s., lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, block No. 14, Lafayette, 75x100 ..... $2,800
Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, block No. 10, map of building lots on line Newark and New-York Railroad 2,000

Hudson City.

Warren-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Passaic-av., 50x100.. $3,150

North Bergen.

Lot No. 27, block No. 7, Homestead Station, 30x70 ..... $220

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The four-story high-basement brown-stone house, 25x80, with 20 feet extension and all modern improvements, on West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms made easy.

Also, for sale or to let, a three-story brick house and stable attached, on 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; if required would be let separate. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, French roof, high stoop, basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed, plumbed throughout with lead-encased block tin pipe; will be sold furnished, or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years with furniture; house, 20x60, lot, 20x98.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 346 West 33d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—ON 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a new and very elegant high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, built by Robins, hard wood finish, rosewood doors, bathrooms on second and third stories; NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEST 47TH-ST., A FOUR story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick-front house, 25x57; lot half the block; house in good order; has all improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 145 EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; is a four-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, 25x50 and extension by 95, situated in West 14th-st., near to and west of 5th-av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NO. 9 TOMPKINS-place; modern improvements, stone, with carpets and mirrors.

No. 221 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 29 William-st., brick, and brick stable.
No. 9 Union-place, brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT mansion and 13 full lots, in a high and pleasant location near Prospect Park. The house contains 20 rooms and all the modern improvements. Price and terms can be made satisfactory; will exchange for improved New-York property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A NEW FIRST-class three-story brick house, with all improvements, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, near Prospect Park; price $9,000. Apply to A. J. WALKER, No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ONE OF the handsomest places on Washington-av., comprising a large brick house and eight lots. For further information address DAVIS, Box No. 502 New-York Post Office. No agents need apply.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULevard, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, ON NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey, 39 acres of beautiful land, susceptible of being divided into villa plots, &c. A chance for some one.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY—ON THE SEASHORE. For sale a desirable place of 6¼ acres, with good house, having all the necessary conveniences, stable, garden, lawn, &c.; six minutes' walk from depot; price $11,000.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 52 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLY-LOCATED farms in New-Jersey and elsewhere. For prices and full particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OUR HOME ON THE HUDSON. For further particulars address X. Y. Z., Box No. 113 Times Office.

COUNTRY READ[illegible]

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling house, about forty feet square, three stories, with two-story extension complete, with bathroom, water closets, hot and cold water, laundry, milkroom, furnace, range, butler's pantry, gas pipes, &c.; also carriage house and stable, with bedroom, icehouse, (filled with ice,) and cistern, and about two and a half acres of land; within a quarter of a mile of railroad station, and one hour from New-York; price, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, with grounds handsomely laid out, fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard, and a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. A very desirable family residence, and in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE UNDER ACTUAL COST—A perfect place in the most delightful portion of New-Jersey; 7½ acres; stone house, completely furnished in hard woods, water and gas; commodious greenhouse; stable of elegant design, with coachman's dwelling; grounds under highest improvement in lawns, shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees; easy and frequent access to City; particulars. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building.

ASTORIA, L. I.—FOR SALE, WELL-built frame house, sixteen rooms, all modern improvements; barn, stable, &c.; highest ground in neighborhood, standing on two acres of garden, elegantly laid out with fruit trees of every description; corner location, being two leading thoroughfares in finest part of village; twenty-five minutes by boat from Peck-slip; two blocks from Hunter's Point cars and Hell Gate Ferry; price $25,000; half can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. L. BROWN, No. 37½ Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, 15 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steamboat. Inquire of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

PLAINFIELD.—A RESIDENCE, WITH seven acres, situated on slope of the mountain, commanding fine views; the house is well adapted for a boarding house or a seminary; contains twenty-two rooms, range, furnace and hot and cold water; sloping lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring, the largest in the county; $14,500. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO.

NEWARK, N. J., IS PECULIARLY adapted as a place of residence for New-York business men, being but thirty minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over one hundred trains daily. It combines beauty of location, accessibility, health and cheapness. Seventy houses for sale near stations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE.—ELEGANT PROPERTY, over 7 acres; six minutes' walk from depot, magnificent views, 2,000 feet frontage on three avenues; residence modern conveniences; stable, carriage house, fruit, ornamental trees; sale low; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 25 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR sale, one of the finest houses at that place; in good order, well built and completely furnished for the coming season; books can show Summer earnings of 18 per cent. on price asked; a rare chance for a responsible party; terms easy.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, streets paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE beach for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acre of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ALL WANTING TO OWN HOMES, with easy way to pay for them while occupying, should send for pamphlet, (which are free,) showing how it can be done at Elizabethport, N. J., a place desirable in every respect. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO BUILDERS.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE plots of lots to exchange for City improved property. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN improvements:
No. 19 Nassau-st., frame.
No. 320 Sackett-st., frame.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 37 Douglass-st., stone.
No. 376 Henry-st., stone.
No. 364 Henry-st., stone.
No. 8 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 68 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 288 Union-st., brick.
No. 276 Union-st., brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, situated on the banks of the Harlem River, surrounded by a fine lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication at every five minutes during the day, and fifteen minutes in the night; amount of ground can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding house or an institution; would exchange for a well-located City house.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 25½ Broadway.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 5 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 306 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE bluff, about twenty feet above the railroad, a nice two-story brick cottage, containing eight rooms, with stable for three horses and cow; ground 100x110; price $600 per annum; suitable for a small family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ORANGE—TO LET, HOUSE CONTAINing eleven rooms; large outbuildings; twenty-five acres; apple orchard; location one and a half miles from depot; exceedingly healthy. Inquire at No. 51 West 21st-st.; rent $575 per annum.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms, inquire on the premises. Also, to let, the fine stable, No. 21 West 46th-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 8th-av. and 86th-st. Apply to A. J. DOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, containing sixteen rooms, situated in East 50th-st. "Duncan's-place." For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 45th-st.; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, No. 62 Beaver-st.

A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH-BASE-ment house to let, No. 134 Lexington-av.; chandeliers, modern improvements, and in complete order. Permits at No. 81 West 21st-st.

TO LET—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, BARN [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, to a few gentlemen; also, to gentlemen or gentlewomen and wives, at Home-place, No. 175 Thompson-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIS EVENING—AT 7½ O'CLOCK—THE large house, No. 1 Fifth-av., corner of 9th-st., with carriage house; large garden, well fruited; good water; fine position. Apply to A. J. CONDON, HYATT, White Plains, or 1255 B. BOGERT, No. 60 Hudson-st., New-York.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 100 feet on Fulton-st., 108 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 193 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 40x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 216 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 65x100, five stories high, Nos. 486, 488 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton-st.; also, offices on the third floor, fronting on Broadway and Fulton-st.; one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 20x100 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquireon the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT STORE AND basement Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, now ready for occupancy. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND first-class Bonded Warehouse, in complete order and well located on the west side. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 27 WARREN-st., well adapted to a lawyer's use. Inquire at the *Bankers' Magazine* office, No. 41 Pine-st.; also, office, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICE NOS. 195 AND 197 Fulton-st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 77 Murray-st.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, March 15,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY,
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.
MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESNUT-ST., (Railroad on each)—Southeast corner, splendid business lot.
CHESNUT-ST., (De Kalb-av. Railroad)—Southeast side, 75 feet 4 inches southwest of Myrtle-av., 9 splendid lots.
CENTRAL-AV.—South side, entire front between Chesnut and Stockholm sts., 9 lots.
STOCKHOLM-ST.—Northwest side, 95 feet southwest of Central-av., 9 lots.
NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated in the most growing part of the city; the surroundings are excellent; its geographical position will insure a future value that can now scarcely be estimated.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.
CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, 5 lots.
EVERGREEN-AV. AND IVY-ST.—Northeast corner, 5 lots.
Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; 157 Montague-st.,

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE CENTRAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, April 30

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....March 12|AUSTRALIA.....April 2
CAMBRIA.....March 19|COLUMBIA.....April 9
ANGLIA.....March 26|EUROPA.....April 16

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 23|Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 30|China, Wednesday, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16|Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17|Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23|Parthia, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD'....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORTIN..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....April 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.

The first-class American steamship
RISING STAR
will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on
THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GEOGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $150.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessarie for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 20ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VANDERS, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. B. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 24.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKES, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUDS, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 52 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 35 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Algar, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. B. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FORRIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:00, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 9:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 3 P. M. and 4 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *2:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M., (Saturdays only *12 midnight.) From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand St. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAN GUNDY, General Manager Agent.
E. H. MORGAN, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 8th	10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th	9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th	12:00 M.	Friday, 11th	10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th	2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th	2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th	2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th	8:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who contemplate their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be cautious of unprincipled pretenders. Dr. LEWIS has given special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures blood contamination, &c., resulting for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the sixth day of April, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Lemuel Davison, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 266 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d December, 1869.

f22-law3wTu" GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation in a lawyer's office where he would get a thorough knowledge of American Jurisprudence; has had a first-class experience in an English law office in one of the British Colonies. As to character and ability, address F. P. McLAUGHLIN, care of Hon. Judge Vanderpool, No. 176 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, 50 small cars, (1½ yards, 3 feet 2 inches gauge,) 70 horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to
N. C. MUNSON,
Boston, Mass.

SECOND-HAND EMBOSSING PRESS Wanted; platen to be about 11x16 inches; Sheridan's, Sanborne's or Hoe's. Address R. W. ROBY, No. 51 Ann-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible] has the best of City references as to capability, honesty, from families she has worked for. [illegible] 761 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework by an intelligent, industrious and competent girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and would like a private family. Call at No. 761 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor. BENSON.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork or sewing; can do fine hemming and ironing; would like a private family; can take entire charge of a baby; has the best of references; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 329 6th-av., near No. 23d.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress or general housework; with the privilege of a boy 10 years old, with moderate wages. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 552 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, economical in the management of the kitchen, a situation as cook in a small private family. Address or call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; good reference. Can be seen at No. 202 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL (Protestant,) a situation as nurse; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or California; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and finter; has the best of references from her last place, where she has been for three or four years. Call at 761 3d-av., top floor, between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended by her last employer. Call in the store, No. 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG in the country, a situation to do chamberwork, and to take care of growing children. Can be seen at No. 488 2d-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; good City reference. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 107 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in washing, or cook, wash and iron; by a respectable woman about 30; she is a good cook, good laundress; has four years City references; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 838.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; a good dressmaker; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamberwork or take care of a young child; best City reference. Apply at No. 120 7th-av, corner 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 239 West 39th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; good recommendations. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and light waiting; no objection to general housework; City references. Apply at No. 502 West 23d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, the care of a gentleman's place for the Summer; can give the best of references. Call or address No. 891 3d-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN would like to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; first-class references. Call at No. 205 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT American woman, a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., corner 29th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to take care of children; is willing to assist in chamberwork or housework. Apply for two days at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT. able young woman as first-class cook; best City reference from last place. Apply at 429 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 344 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., and 24th-st., the best situations procured immediately for all good English, Irish, German and French cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has four years' experience in this country; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouse; is capable of taking entire charge of any gentleman's place; reference to his former employers. Call or address R. P. for one week, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEADGARdener by an Englishman; married, no family; thoroughly understands the business of grapery, hothouses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; references as to character and ability. Address J. L., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a sober, reliable, middle-aged man; thoroughly trained to the business from his youth; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman; understands all gardening in general; can come well recommended from his last employer, where he has lived the last six years; has a wife and family. Call or address S. C., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed store, one door from John-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, PRACTICAL worker, a situation; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only those gentlemen who want a first-class gardener need address J. S., gardener, No. 490 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good city driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business; can show four years' unexceptionable references. Address F. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG men, who speak German and English, in one establishment; one as coachman, the other as gardener, groom or general usefulness; prefer the country; good reference. Address R. R., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City recommendations. Address J. J. MC., for two days, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, one in family, as gardener, or gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's place; last employer will certify. Address P. R., Bond-st., No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man, (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business; would have no objection to take care of a horse; is willing and obliging. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEman of a first-class gardener; thoroughly practical in all branches, under glass and outdoors, improvement and keeping of grounds; married; no family. Address F. L., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; is a good groom and careful driver; country preferred; has the best reference from his last employer. Address F. C., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; no objection to go in the country; has City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER man, a situation as groom and coachman; would like to go in the country; good reference given. Address T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av. and 25th-st.

WANTED,—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horse wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend for four years. Address J. D. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; is a good and careful driver and an excellent groom; has first-class City references; willing and obliging. Address W. K., 253 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; understands the business well, and can give the best of references. Call on or address P. H., at seed store, 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a German; married; no incumbrances; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address L. E., seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the care of a greenhouse or grapery; has the best of reference. Address F. V., Box No. 198, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 211 West 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, without incumbrance; a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, fruit and all kinds of vegetables; is willing to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and the laying out of the grounds, if required. Address R. C., care seed store, No. 67 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged man, Protestant, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has three years' reference from his last place. Address R. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches; has twelve years' experience and good references. Address R. N., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FLOWER AND vegetable gardener by a married man; has no family; can give the best of reference as to sobriety and capability; his last employer can be seen. Address G. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position as confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commercial house; can furnish first-class City references as to character, ability, &c. Address C. B., Box No. 1,526 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN gentleman, of active benevolence and fair education, to assist in a work of charity, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, to A. B., care of St. Luke's Hospital, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, two respectable Protestant German women, who can cook English, one as cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and laundress; good recommendations will be required. Apply immediately at No. 35 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF AN importing house; one residing with his parents preferred; salary $3 per week. Address, stating age and references, INTEGRITY, Box 4,088 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS to take care of a little girl 4 years old; one who can dress hair preferred: City reference required. Call, before 1 o'clock, at No. 68 East 34th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a competent waitress to assist in chamberwork. Apply to-day, before 12, at No. 18 East 10th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN; MUST be a good cook, washer and ironer; one with a girl capable of waiting on table preferred. Apply at No. 236 West 38th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITER FOR a private family, references required, or a genteel young man to learn. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 16th-st.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED IN A Broadway store; a woman competent to cut and fit shirts. Address, stating qualifications, Post Office Box No. 4,606.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL BE required to do the coarse washing, in a small family. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 45 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; MUST bring unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 250 6th-av., between 42nds, or 6 and 7 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire a placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 409 Ouest 45-rue.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE.

MA	OPENING STRAW GOODS	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES	CY
MA	and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE	CY
MA	GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR-	CY
MA	NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND	CY
MA	STATIONERY, &c.,	CY
MA	AT POPULAR PRICES.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—IN ORDER TO close an account, a few English silk umbrellas, of best quality; Fox's patent paragon frames. Apply at Room No. 17 No. 47 Exchange-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Seventy-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others in any manner interested, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 6,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Officer JAS. E. CULBERT, of the Twentieth Precinct, accused JOHN DICKINSON, before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, with having assaulted him on Sunday afternoon, cutting his face badly with a piece of crockery. The officer was taking a prisoner to the Station when DICKINSON, with a number of others, attempted to rescue him. They failed, however, and DICKINSON was arrested. He is held for examination.

The Twelfth District Union Republican Association met last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, Mr. JOHN DUKE in the chair. A resolution offered by Mr. J. ARCHIBALD, levying a tax of one per cent. on all members holding Government offices, was adopted, the money to be applied for the support of the organization. A resolution of thanks to the President, Mr. J. DUKE, for his efficiency in that position, offered by Mr. D. JENNINGS, was also adopted. Colonel H. BEENY was then introduced and addressed the meeting on the necessity of setting on foot some measures to preserve the purity of elections. He suggested a plan which he had taken the trouble to have printed, and stated that the power to put the same in execution is to be found in the Fifteenth Amendment.

A lecture on "Prognosis in Chronic Diseases of the Heart" was delivered, last evening, by Dr. C. AUSTIN FLINT, before the Medical Society of the County of New-York, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third street.

A call has been made for a meeting of members of the Commercial Union, the Chamber of Commerce, the New-York Produce Exchange, the Citizens' Association, and the Ship Owners' Association, and leading gentlemen of the State, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of Cedar and William streets, in this City, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to confer upon the proper canal policy of this State, and the bills on that subject now before the Legislature.

Rev. A. C. FIELDS, pastor of Dobb's Ferry Methodist Episcopal Church, was suddenly stricken down with apoplexy, soon after his afternoon services on Sunday, and very small hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The statement in yesterday's TIMES, that Professor B. P. WORCESTER's views of the Holy Land, and other portions of the word, would be given at the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, was an erroneous one. The exhibition will be given to-night, as announced in our advertising columns. The pictures are admirable specimens of art, and will doubtless attract a large audience. The same views have been given, recently, in Mr. BEECHER's Church, and with eminent satisfaction.

The Arion Singing Society of this City will perform the opera "Der Freischuetz," at the Academy of Music, once more on the 11th inst. Mrs. BERTHA JOHANNSEN will sing the *rôle* of *Agathe* and Miss P. CANISSA that of *Aennchen*, while, as on the former occasions, the male parts of the opera will be sustained by members of the Arion Society, and the choruses by this and the German singing society, "New-Yorker Sing-Academie." The opera will be performed again under the direction of Mr. CHARLES BERGMANN, the Musical Director of the Arion Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a resolution was passed making honorable mention of Officers HENRY SIGNA and DAVID GOLDEN, who are detailed to Ward's Island, for their intrepid conduct during the late disturbance on the island. This action was taken in consequence of a communication from S. R. WELLS, Superintendent of the Emigrant Depot, asking official notice of the gallantry of the officers in confronting the mob on that occasion.

Professor N. F. NICKERSON will address the Ladies' Temperance Society at their hall No. 409 Grand-street, corner Clinton, on Wednesday evening next.

The fourth annual ball of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., was held at Irving Hall, last evening, under very pleasant auspices. The sixty-fourth anniversary was also celebrated on the same occasion. The following are the officers of the Lodge: Master, B. S. DE YOUNG; Senior Warder, Levi J. Isaacs; Junior Warder, Kosmar Rose; Secretary, Maurice S. de Vries; Treasurer, George Berlyn; Senior Deacon, William E. Harris; Junior Deacon, John Reimbach.

The German Singing Society, "Fidelia," Mr. JULIUS LOYSCH, President, and Mr. PHILIPP HAFNER, musical director, celebrated its fourteenth anniversary by a masked ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, last night. It was well attended and quite a jolly affair.

The German Singing Society, "Concordia Maennerchor," Mr. MATTHIAS KILB, President, and Mr. GEORGE BARON, musical director, held a masquerade ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was very well attended. It passed off pleasantly.

The German Singing Society, "Germania," Mr. PETER MUELLER, President, and Mr. CHARLES KORIFF, musical director, held a masked ball at the Harmony Rooms, Nos. 139 to 145 Essex-street, last evening, which was very well attended and was a most enjoyable affair.

Apollo Hall was engaged several days ago for a dance to take place last evening under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Club. Up to 10 o'clock, however, no dancers nor committeemen made their appearance at the hall, greatly to the surprise of General FERRERO, the manager, and others.

Miss LATHROP is to give readings in the lecture room, Y. M. C. A., to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8. Her programme is an attractive one, and is likely to be pleasingly rendered.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a person known as Captain BRONSON, who resides at the Sinclair House, was fired upon in Eighth-street, near Broadway, and received a flesh wound in the thigh. When the Police of the Fifteenth Precinct endeavored to investigate the affair, in order that the stealthy assailant might be brought to justice, the injured man positively refused to give any information, and the case was therefore necessarily abandoned.

EDWARD FLAHERTY, of No. 58 Vandewater-street, fell on the ice yesterday at the corner of Peck-slip and Pearl-street and broke his arm. MARY CONNOLLY also fell at the corner of Roosevelt and South streets and sprained her ankle. Both were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner FLYNN examined two or three witnesses yesterday in the case of J. G. HARDING, the man who poisoned himself on Saturday at No. 122 West Twenty-seventh-street. It appears that the deceased was of very intemperate habits and an inveterate gambler, and lost large sums of money. The case has not been concluded, as the Coroner expects to hear from the relatives.

FREDERICK VINTON, residing at No. 247 West Houston-street, while at work yesterday morning on the steamer *Nevada*, lying at Pier No. 46 North River, was caught between two bales of cotton and seriously injured. He was taken home by the Police.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, LEONARD WELLS and JOHN HICKS, the gypsies who were charged with stealing a piece of broadcloth from MOSES BEHR, of No. 1,122 Third-avenue, on the 25th of February, were brought up for examination, and, as the evidence was insufficient, they were discharged.

A fire occurred last evening on the top floor of No. 323 Canal-street, occupied by CHAS. GRIBBER, manufacturer of chignons, whose loss was $200, on which there was no insurance. The building, owned by M. MILLER, was damaged to the extent of $100, and was fully insured.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner JONES and a jury held an inquest on Sunday on the death of EMMA BRIXERDORFF, of Hopkins-street, who expired suddenly on Saturday evening after being led back to her house, whence she had issued in apparent health. The woman had been married scarcely a year. A verdict was returned of death by endocarditis.

An inquest was held yesterday at the City Hospital on the death of CORNELIUS O'HEARN, who received a pistol-wound in his left leg on the 22d of January, at Fall River, Mass., from a colored man with whom he had a quarrel. O'HEARN was a boatman and had endeavored to resume his usual avocations, but on arriving here had to succumb to the progress of his wound and died from pyemia resulting therefrom. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Golden-Sinnett case has assumed a new phase. The charge of GOLDEN against SINNETT for assault was to have been investigated yesterday afternoon before Justice WALSH, but as Mrs. SINNETT has now preferred against GOLDEN a charge of attempted rape, it was adjourned for a week, to allow time for the accused to procure witnesses.

Eleven prominent druggists of the city were served with processes yesterday from the United States Court, under an indictment by District-Attorney JOHN J. ALLEN for a violation of the Internal Revenue laws, by failing to affix stamps to bottles of imported perfumery. A fine of $50 attaches to each offence.

LONG ISLAND.

On the morning of the late prize fight between EDWARDS and COLLIER, at Mystic Island, off the shores of Connecticut, Captain DE WITT CONKLIN was quietly eating his breakfast in the cabin of the sloop *Harriet*, which was moored at the dock, Sag Harbor. Suddenly hearing a great tramping on his deck, he rushed up stairs and found his lines cut, the sloop drifting from the dock, and in possession of fifty New-York roughs. One of their number took command, and in a short time the sloop under a press of canvas was bearing down towards Mystic Island. Nothing was paid the Captain for this summarily chartering his vessel, but under the circumstances the Captain thought it the better part of valor to enter no protest.

Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, two river thieves rowed up to the Long Island Railroad dock, at Hunter's Point, in a small boat and undertook to carry off some iron. They were discovered by the yard master, Mr. LUKE, who, not being able to overhaul them before they reached their boat, commenced firing at them. One of them is supposed to have been shot, as he fell in the bottom of the boat making a great outcry. The firing caused the other man to stop rowing off and commence to return, but the tide taking him out of the reach of pistol shot they managed to escape to the New-York side.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sons of Temperance of Westchester County hold a Convention at White Plains on Thursday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention of that Order.

One of the passenger cars of the Harlem Railroad Company which was standing on the side track at Williamsbridge about 11 o'clock last Sunday forenoon, was set on fire and totally destroyed. Such was the rapid progress of the flames, that not even a single cushion was saved. It is believed that the interior was thoroughly besmeared with benzine or kerosene before the incendiary's torch was applied.

City Island is esteemed one of the most attractive and healthful spots to be found in the vicinity of New-York during the Summer months, when it is accessible by several lines of steamers; but in Winter it has heretofore been considered out of the world, having no regular means of transit to and from the City. The inhabitants of the island, with a view of obviating the great inconvenience and disadvantage under which they are situated, have just established a daily communication with the City *via* New-Haven Railroad to Mt. Vernon, thence by stage.

NEW-JERSEY.

The German Republicans of Jersey City have formed an organization subordinate to the Independent German Central Organization of Hudson County by the election of the following officers: President, W. F. SCHUMANN; Vice-President, JULIUS WEIL; Secretary, E. P. REICHHELM, Jr.; Treasurer, JACOB RINGLE.

The report of the directors who represent the State in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, has been completed, and contains some interesting facts. The receipts of the joint Companies for the year, were $5,920,680 22, the expenditures, exclusive of State taxes amounting to $98,834 03 paid by the New Jersey Railroad Company, amounted to $4,793,754 63. They paid in lieu of transit duties to the State the sum of $247,119 53. The total interest of the State in the securities of the Companies amounts to $1,002,580.

At a Methodist preachers' meeting, in Newark, yesterday morning, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. TUTTLE, HILLIARD and REED, was appointed to convey to the New-Jersey Conference the desire of the clergy for a reunion meeting of that and the Newark Conference.

The congregation of the Hackettstown Methodist Episcopal Church have presented their pastor, Rev. J. R. RYAN, with a purse containing $188.

Last evening a man named GEO. FLOWERS, of Newark, a gilder in the plate warehouse of Mr. WHITE, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by his employer. According to the charge, the accused was intrusted with a valuable quantity of gilding material to convey from New-York to Newark, which, it is alleged, he sold to a pedler. He was committed for trial to the County Jail.

CHAS. MILLER was arrested in Newark last evening for participating in an affray with one JOHN KUPERRER. Owing to the incomplete manner in which charges are recorded on the "slate" in the Police Station, and as none of the officers present knew anything of the circumstances of the case, the particulars could not be ascertained.

The detectives are in pursuit of a young man from Newark who has been guilty of several breaches of the law. It is said that during the progress of his sister's wedding party in the parlor of his mother's house, some time ago, he stole a purse containing $100 from the bureau in his mother's sleeping room, that he subsequently forged his mother's signature to a check for $500, and that a few days after he procured from a paint and putty dealer in Newark, in goods and money, $100 upon a worthless check.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, which sat at Newark yesterday, JAMES P. BURKE, who pleaded guilty to charges of arson, and of assault and battery, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions yesterday, LOUISA SIMMONDS, *alias* Warden, *alias* Taylor, pleaded not guilty to a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, PETER SIMMONDS, residing in Union Township. The complainant charges that LOUISA, who is quite young, contracted a marriage with JOSEPH TAYLOR, living in the same locality.

CHARLES SMYTH was fined $5 and costs for embezzling money belonging to a news agent, for whom he sold papers on the railway cars. GEORGE SAMPSON, for stealing towels in Jersey City, was sent to the County Jail for thirty days.

During the past week 2,091 cattle, 4,593 hogs, and 5,755 sheep arrived at the Communipaw Stock Yards. During the same period there were slaughtered in the establishment 411 cattle, 4,570 hogs, 6,120 sheep.

A young lady whose name is not known was run over yesterday by a wagon, on Broad-street, in Newark, and seriously but not fatally injured.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Case of Police Justice Buckley Before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The first of the election fraud cases, that of Police Justice BUCKLEY, was before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. District-Attorney MORRIS produced the list of witnesses, and moved that the case proceed to trial. Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON objected.

The District-Attorney, after detailing the fate of his motion before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of January, said: "This is not the first time that I have appeared in Court ready to try these cases. But every time I appear in Court something is done to throw the cases over and to delay me in the prosecution, and it does seem to me that there should be an end put to it, and that I should have an opportunity to make good what I have alleged or that the parties should be discharged." Referring to the decision of Judge PRATT, which we give elsewhere, Mr. MORRIS asked, "Why was I not informed that this decision was to be made? When the witnesses were subpœnaed on Friday the witnesses told the parties serving the subpœnas that they should not attend because there was something behind. I say it is a great wrong, a radical wrong to all the parties interested in these cases, and I can inform counsel that he will never see the list of witnesses until I call them off in Court before the jury on the trial of the cases."

Mr. BRITTON admitted the arrangement with the District-Attorney as to being ready when the case was called yesterday, but insisted on his right to abide by the decision of the Court that he should be furnished with the names of the witnesses two days before proceeding to trial. He denied that Mr. MORRIS had previously sought to try the cases. He challenged any one to prove the allegation that had been made that he had interposed delays. He further reminded the District-Attorney that whatever his resolution might be, he would find himself obliged to comply with the order of the Court to furnish a list of his witnesses. He begged the Court, for the sake of its own self-respect, to rebuke the conduct of the District-Attorney.

Mr. MORRIS did not think that the order which had been made was final. He charged the counsel for the defence with willful misstatement in alleging that he had not been ready previously to try these cases, and asserted that the opposite party had endeavored to push a single smaller case into Court in December, supposing that the witnesses were not ready, and that they would have a chance of being able to declare to the community that there was nothing in these cases. He (Mr. MORRIS) knew the attempts that were being made to defeat justice in this matter of the caucuses that were being nightly held, and of the efforts to interpose delays. In the murder cases to-day no names of witnesses had been demanded; it was an unheard-of and unexampled proceeding, and could only be asked for for the purpose of bringing improper influences to bear upon the witnesses.

Judge GILBERT, after a short consultation with the Associate Justices, regretted that there should be any necessity for delaying the trial of these cases; nevertheless, here was an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer requiring the District-Attorney to furnish the names of witnesses forty-eight hours before the cases are called for trial. It seemed to him obligatory to give effect to that order of the Court, and the cases therefore must go over till this order was complied with. Adjourned.

Strike Among Seamen.

A movement has lately been set on foot by the proprietors of lines of steamers running from this port to reduce the wages of seamen, firemen and coal passers $10 per month, and has been put into effect by the proprietors of the Cromwell line and Merchants' line, which run steamers between this port and New-Orleans. Many of those affected have struck. The nucleus of the strike is the Ocean Steamers Benevolent Association. Last Saturday the *George Washington*, of the Cromwell line, and the *Crescent City*, of the Merchants' line, which were to sail for New-Orleans on that day, found themselves without crews. The proprietors of the Cromwell line hastily picked up what men they could find, put them on a tug in the East River, and brought them around to Pier No. 9, North River, where the *George Washington* was lying, and put them on board, taking this method of shipping the men to avoid anticipated trouble from the strikers who swarmed on the pier. The *Crescent City* steamed down to Governor's Island and received men similarly picked up, who were brought down to the [illegible] in a tug. The strikers held a meeting last evening to initiate a general strike, but refused, for the present, to make public their plans.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE RALLY.

Addresses by Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley—Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

Dr. HEPWORTH's beautiful Church of the Messiah was filled with an exceedingly large audience, last evening, at the tenth of the series of temperance meetings being held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. After some excellent music, Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH conducting the religious exercises, Hon. W. E. DODGE made a few preliminary remarks, and then introduced Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was greeted with loud applause. Mr. BEECHER said in substance, that according to the explanation which was made of the Darwinian theory, man had sprung from the animal kingdom. He had noticed that men had in that case a very tender regard for their affinities. The animal nature preponderated. Society had a huge trunk which was animal, and a small head, which was intellectual and moral. We see the marks of this in all our laws and customs. Anything that rouses the lower natures of society will reverberate like thunder along our streets, but anything appealing to our better and higher nature has but slow and uphill work. It was the work of time and of the world to make man put off his animalhood. In attacking intemperance we were fighting the very red dragon. In America, more than in any other land, does intemperance prevail. Excitement and the necessity for kindling it belongs to us more than to any other nation. It was implanted in the nature of our people. We lived and did business upon excitement. We burned more wicks to one lamp than any other people. After a graphic picture of the efforts of the *parvenu* to get into good society, Mr. BEECHER said that there were a great many more apes in this clime than in the tropics. Wine had now and then a votary that drinks it because he loves it, but with the great mass it is a foreign taste. It had been long ago laid down that no man in health needed alcoholic stimulants; that no man in health was the better for them, and that every man in health was the worse for them. It was a habit against our real nature. He would not undertake to say that men needed no stimulants, but we did not need alcoholic stimulants. There were reasons why a man should be totally abstemious, and let it be known. In order to build a shield around our young men, we cannot look to the ignorant or the miscreants who brutalize men; we must look to those who hold responsible positions in society, and especially to church members. If it were known that in the upper circles of society total abstinence was practiced as a duty, fashion and the imitative desire would render it popular. After a lively description of the sin committed by those who invited young men to their homes and there offered them wine, he said that no one had a right to make his liberty the destruction of another man. Men talked about "giving away their liberty," look at the mother; she is constantly giving up her liberty, yet was there any name on earth that we so much reverenced as "Mother!" The giving up of liberty makes the martyr and marks the distinction between man and the animal. He believed firmly that there was power in Christianity to meet and destroy all the wickedness in the world, and secondly, that in every free community there existed the means to carry out the work. Mr. BEECHER said that he knew that a Republican Government could not be maintained by an ignorant people or by a race of drunkards. Rum brutalizes and brings miscreants into the magistracy, and corrupts the Court, the Legislature and society. For the great contests rising up in the horizon there was need of temperance. The speaker then said that, under ordinary circumstances, he did not think it proper to make temperance a condition of church membership, but he did believe in questioning about it. Repentance of sin and a belief in Jesus Christ ought to be the only conditions of church membership. It was quite in vain to bring up now the fact that 1,800 years ago, in a different age, climate and condition of society, Christ created wine. He did create wine, but the surroundings had now entirely changed. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER thought that in the dying hour no thought would give so much pleasure as the thought that you had saved one man from destruction. The thought of the true and pure love that we had on earth would be our last, best thought.

Mr. GREELEY thought the simple scientific truth that alcohol was a poison was not generally known. He was sorry to hear it said that our Saviour created wine, if alcoholic wine was meant. Who knew that it was alcoholic? He might be convinced, but at present he did not believe it. He knew alcohol to be a poison, and ten thousand revelations could not change that fact. Jesus Christ never created a poison. The physician who first prescribed brandy as a medicine died in an insane asylum, a victim of the habit, uncommon among doctors, of taking too much of his own medicine. They meant to work until at least five hundred churches were trying to destroy the effects of the ten thousand grog shops.

After the taking up of a collection, the meeting was dismissed.

FLIGHT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR

Discovery of More Frauds on the Government—Over $30,000 Stolen by One of Collector McHarg's Assistants—Escape of the Accused to Europe.

On Friday last, Mr. JOHN MCHARG, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, applied to Assistant District-Attorney PURDY for a warrant against JOHN E. PHILLIPS, his first Deputy Collector. He subsequently went before Commissioner BETTS and made an affidavit charging PHILLIPS with defrauding the Government of a large amount of money under cover of his official position. A Deputy Marshal was detailed to arrest the accused, but discovered, after two days vain searching, that the latter had taken passage for Europe on the previous Wednesday on board of a sailing ship named the *Idaho*. His frauds, it is alleged, consisted of converting to his own use checks which were received by him from tobacconists in payment for stamped tinfoil tobacco wrappers, the sale of which was transacted by him.

He was in the habit of receiving orders in large quantities for the stamped wrappers, which he would send to the printer's to be executed. The checks which accompanied the orders, however, he is alleged to have embezzled in many instances, instead of transferring them to Mr. HUNT, the stamp agent, or the cashier, who were authorized to receive them. His fraudulent practices are supposed to have commenced about May last. During the interval since that time he adopted measures for concealing them by inserting incorrect figures in what is known as "Report No. 51," a monthly statement, and by suppressing altogether another report, known as "No. 76," containing the cigar and stamp account. It was the suppression of this last report which led to his detection. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DELANO, suspecting something wrong, sent for Collector MCHARG, and the result was the discovery of PHILLIPS' alleged dishonest transactions. It is thought the amount of his frauds will exceed $30,000. A short time before his flight he drew $1,250 from a bank at the corner of the Bowery and Broome-street. He was appointed as a revenue officer about four years ago, and was married during last Summer. A young wife very near confinement is left to suffer by his desertion. It is not known whether any attempt will be made to apprehend the fugitive on his arrival in Europe.

Custom House Appointments.

The following changes have taken place since Feb. 11:

Clerks.—John P. Hone, vice C. F. Briggs, $2,500, resigned; Walter Sumner, vice T. W. Wilder, $1,600, resigned; Charles Crandall, vice W. Sumner, $1,500, promoted; A. J. Iffla, vice C. Crandall, $1,400, promoted; W. A. Purdie, vice A. J. Iffla, $1,200, promoted; A. J. Wilkinson, vice W. A. Purdie, $1,000, promoted; C. E. Bell, vice C. E. Hunt, $1,000, transferred; C. E. Hunt, vice C. E. Bell, $800, transferred; R. W. Bush, vice J. B. Atwater, Jr., $1,400, resigned; J. C. Hatter, vice C. E. Hunt, $800, removed.

Inspectors—at $4 per day.—T. B. Waddell, vice R. H. Gray, removed; J. W. Morrison, vice G. L. Steele, removed; D. S. Liddle vice T. Hillson, removed; G. H. Johnson, vice A. B. Douglas, removed; D. W. Thompson, vice J. F. Harding, removed; Arthur Creighton, vice G. Johnston, removed; G. H. Lindsay, vice J. S. Bangs, removed; S. S. Benedict, vice W. M. Peebles, removed.

Night Inspectors—at $3 per day.—Chas. Castillo, vice G. M. Taylor, removed; W. L. Schmidt, vice A. G. Becude, transferred.

Storekeeper—at $4 per day.—B. F. Dexter, vice D. W. Thompson, transferred.

Special Inspectors.—at $4 per day—Mark Lanigan, Raphael Fideau, Wm. G. Lee, S. F. Bulkley, J. H. Piatt, A. F. Adams.

Porter—at $900 per annum.—John Conran.

Custom House Watchman—at $1,000 per annum.—A. G. Becude, vice W. L. Schmidt, transferred.

Salary of R. P. Hughes increased to $1,400 per annum.

The Newark Police Commission.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners of Newark was held last evening. A full Board was present, including the newly-appointed member, Mr. JOSEPH G. HILL, and the Clerk to the Board, Mr. GEORGE R. GRAY. After some little preliminary business was arranged, a Committee of five from the Democratic members of the Common Council was announced, who represented their claims to have their caucus candidates accepted by the Board. This Committee was flanked by another from the German Democratic Central, who earnestly urged the Board to consider the influential German element of Newark in their appointments. Both delegations, it is understood, were listened to courteously, but politely informed that the Board would consider the respective claims of each representative delegation, and act as in its judgment seemed best. The following appointments were then made to fill vacancies: Captain, PATRICK C. BRICE, and eight patrolmen; CHAS. DOHERTY and [illegible] were stricken off the roll as detectives, and the names of THOMAS [illegible] and [illegible] substituted. The above appointments were made to fill vacancies from resignation and other causes. The Board then adjourned.

Democratic Union Executive Committee—They Denounce the New Charter.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Union Organization was held last evening at Masonic Hall. The Chairman, ROSWELL D. HATCH, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the action of the people's representatives, now at Albany. After considerable discussion on this subject, the following resolutions offered by Mr. PATRICK KERRIN were adopted:

Resolved, That the Independent Democracy of this City, represented by this Committee, regard the new Charter introduced into the Assembly by the Hon. ALEXANDER FREAR as a violation of the pledges repeatedly made that the right of self-government should be restored, and is manifestly intended to retain power in the hands of the rapacious vampires of the Tammany Ring; and we therefore hail with pleasure the efforts made by the Independent Democrats in the Legislature to purify our City Government and to break up the infamous coalition between Ring Democrats and Republicans.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, no reform can be effected without the passage of a law which will confer upon the people of each election district the privilege of electing the officers of election in such a manner as will secure a fair representation to the minority. And we protest against the continuance in office of the Canvassers and Inspectors who conducted the last election so fraudulently.

Resolved, That we desire that a new Charter shall be passed reducing the City Government to its simplest form, consolidating the City and County Governments, giving the people power to elect a new Mayor and a legislative body, and conferring upon them the appointment of all heads of departments for a uniform period, so that the people may at one election remove all their public servants from power if they prove unfaithful to the trust imposed upon them.

After the adoption of these resolutions the meeting adjourned.

Judge Spencer on "Egypt and the Nile."

Judge ISRAEL S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, N. Y., lectured, last evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, on "Egypt and the Nile." A very large auditory was in attendance, and listened with the utmost gratification to the vivid description by the speaker of the appearance and character of the Egyptians and of the country watered by the Nile. He gave, also, a succinct history of both ancient and modern Egypt, and dwelt with eloquence on the imposing appearance of the tombs, the pyramids, the temples, and the colossi of that famous country. The address was entirely extemporaneous, and being the result of the Judge's personal observation while traveling, comprised many facts that are not to be found in books. The proceeds of the lecture are in aid of the Home for the Friendless.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President has accepted the resignation of the following named officers, to take effect from the date set opposite their names:

Captain R. B. Hull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Aug. 28, 1870, who is hereby relieved from assignment to that regiment; Second Lieutenant John P. Peterson, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, Feb. 19, 1870; Second-Lieutenant John White, of the Tenth United States Infantry, March 1, 1870.

Captain Edward W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, unassigned, is transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry; Second-Lieutenant Jessie C. Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry; Lieutenant E. S. Keyser is ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion. Ensign Franklin J. Drake has been detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Colorado as signal officer. The order detaching First Assistant-Engineer A. T. E. Mullen from the Plymouth has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 7.—The following table shows the course of the market for American Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅝	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89⅞	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅞	89⅛	89
U. S. 10-40s	86⅛	86¼	86½
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111	....	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	21¾	22	22
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29	29	29

PARIS, March 7.—The Bourse opened firm, and closed heavy; Rentes opened at 74f. 65c., and closed at 74f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active at 95⅜ for the issue of 1862, and closed firmer and active at 95⅜@95¼.

LONDON, March 7.—Refined Petroleum opened firm at 1s. 10d. ℔ gallon, and closed quiet. Linseed Oil firmer at £31 15s.@£32 ℔ ton. Tallow dull. Sperm Oil firmer at £90@£91 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and continued heavy, prices declining ⅛d., and closed steady; Middling Uplands opened at 11⅛d. and closed at 11d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 5th inst., since the last report, have been 21,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White; 7s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 8d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork flat. Lard, 63s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 58¼f. and closed firm at 58¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, March 7.—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 131f. ℔ cwt.

BREMEN, March 7.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 7.—Petroleum opened quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 7.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT easier at 77¼c.@77¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firmer and higher; sales of No. 2 at 70¼c.@72c.; rejected, 71c.; New, 66c.@67c.; no grade, 59c.@62c. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2, 38¼c.@38¾c. RYE firmer and more active at 67½c.@68c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull at 94c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull and weak. Mess PORK, $26@$25 12½. Dry-salted MEATS—9c. for Shoulders, 12¾c. for Rough Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. for Short Rib Middles. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$11 12½. Live HOGS steady and quiet at $8 25@$8 80 for common to good. CATTLE dull and nominally 25c. lower. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Beef CATTLE very dull, but without decided change; sales 1,600 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9¼c.@10c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. SHEEP unchanged; sales 12,000 head at 7c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. HOGS dull and lower; sales 36,000 at $12@$12 50 for slop, $12 50@$13 50 for corn fed. COTTON—Demand light; Middling Upland, 23c. FLOUR extremely quiet; Superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 87½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$6; Indiana and Ohio, $6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT steady, offerings light; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 25. RYE, $1. CORN less active; New Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS steady at 54c.@55c. PETROLEUM unchanged; Crude, 19¼c.; Refined, 26½c. GROCERIES—Small business. Mess PORK, $26 50@$27. LARD, 15¼c.@16c. WHISKY lower at $1, wood; $1 02, iron-bound. CLOVERSEED sells at $7 50@$8. FLAXSEED, $2 25.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—COTTON dull and weak; Middling nominally 21¼c.; receipts, 179 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 210 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; sales, 340 bales; stock, 12,400 bales. FLOUR firm; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; Howard-street Extra, $5 25@$6; Howard-street Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 26@$1 28. CORN—White, 92c.@94c.; Yellow, 93c.@94c. OATS, 54c.@56c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 16⅛c.; Shoulders, 12½c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16c. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 01.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The receipts of BEEVES were largely in excess of last week, and the market was ¼c.@½c. lower; Premium, 9c.@9½c.; Extra, 7c.@8c.; First Quality, 6½c.@7¼c.; Second Quality, 5c.@6¾c.; Third Quality, 5c.@5½c. Extra Milch COWS, $60, selling quick; Medium, $70@$80; Common, $45@$55. The supply of SHEEP are about the same as last week; prices have fallen off ¼c.@½c.; the range was from 4c.@7¼c. But little is doing in Live HOGS. The market for WHEAT is dull; sale 1 car Extra Deihl at $1 65. RYE firm and in demand at 90c.@91½c. CORN in more demand at 90c.@95c. for New, and $1@$1 05 for Old. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. for State. BARLEY steady but unchanged; sales 4 cars Canada West at $1 09 for No. 2, and $1 14 for No. 1.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN, 68c.@74c. OATS dull at 48c.@54c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY neglected; sales at 90c.@$1 10, the latter for Prime Fall. COTTON dull and unchanged, with a light demand. WHISKY nominal, with no sales; held 94c.; buyers offer, 93c. PROVISIONS dull, with nothing doing except to fill contracts. Mess PORK sold at $26 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 11½c.; Clear Sides at 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 15c. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 17c.@18c. LARD dull and nominal; Kettle, 14c.; Steam, 13c.@13½c.; Country Kettle offered at 13¼c., with no buyers. EXCHANGE firm.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—TOBACCO active. COTTON nominal. FLOUR flat, and nominally 25c. lower. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; Fancy, 92c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 03; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. BARLEY dull at $1 50@$1 55 for Minnesota Spring. RYE dull at 70c. for Prime. WHISKY heavy at 93c. PROVISIONS flat, with very little doing. LARD nominal. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$5 for Common to Medium; $5 50@$6 50 for Prime to Choice; $7@$7 25 for Extra. Live HOGS active at $7 50@$9 25. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 16,669 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—TOBACCO active; sales 69 hhds. at $3 90@$5 50 for Trash; $5 75@$7 50 for Lugs; $8@$8 50 for Low to Medium Leaf. COTTON heavy at 20½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 10@$1 20. CORN active at 93c. OATS active at 63c. RYE active at 90c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Ribs, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. LARD—Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c. HIGHWINES—None in the market.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—COTTON irregular and nominal; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 10,714 bales; coastwise, 768 bales; total, 11,482 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,873 bales; to Nashville, 3,158 bales; to New-York, 893 bales; to Philadelphia, 374 bales; sales, 10,500 bales; stock, 252,127 bales; net receipts, 3,987 bales; coastwise, 83 bales; total, 4,070 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,586 bales; to the continent, 565 bales; to Cronstadt, coastwise, 240 bales (and burnt in Pickeries;) sales, 5,600 bales; stock, 247,643 bales; market firmer; Middling, 22c.

OSWEGO, March 7.—FLOUR in fair demand, but prices are unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7 [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of car lot No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] at $1 17. CORN quiet at [illegible]. BARLEY nominal. CORNMEAL—$1 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted ℔ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$25; Middlings, $25@$28 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Millfeed ℔ ton to Boston, $8 [illegible]; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

BUFFALO, March 7.—The market is generally dull and unchanged. The only sales reported were 3 cars New Corn at 77c.@78c. on the track, 200 bushels Clover Seed at $8 75, and 65 bags Timothy Seed at $4 75; also 150 bbls. No. 1 city ground Spring Flour at $5. In store here and afloat—839,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Peas, 22,000 bushels Rye Malt, 34,000 bushels Corn, 136,000 bushels Oats, 53,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—FLOUR, $5 50@$6@$6 12½. CORN dull at $1 10. OATS, 65c.@66c. BRAN, $1 85@$2. HAY—Prime, $34. PORK dull at $28 75. BACON, 13c.@16¼c.@17¼c. LARD—Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR—Prime, 11c.@11¼c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 40c.@50c.; Prime, 67½c. COFFEE—Fair, 16c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾. WHISKY, 90c.@$1 02½.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at 88c. for No. 1; 82c. for No. 2. OATS dull and unchanged. CORN, 58c.@60c. for New. RYE firm at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS heavy at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, March 7.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; regular Michigan, $1 12½; Amber, $1 07; No. 1 Red, $1 14. CORN steady; No. 2, 82c.; New, 70½c. OATS quiet and a shade better; No. 1, 49c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—COTTON dull and nominally 21c.; receipts, 1,877 bales; exports, 3,289 bales. FLOUR, $5@$7. OATS, 63c.@65c. CORN, 95c. LARD, 15c.@17c. PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16c.@17c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 14¼c.@15¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 20¾c.; receipts, 470 bales; exports, coastwise, 423 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 22,869 bales; freights to Liverpool, per sail, 5-16d.; per steam, ½d.; to New-York, per sail, ¾c.; per steam, ¾c. EXCHANGE on London, sixty days, 121.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—COTTON in good demand, and holders are free sellers at lower rates; Middling, 20¾c.; receipts, 1,389 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 500 bales; coastwise, 728 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 54,675 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 7.—COTTON weak, but in moderate demand; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 1,036 bales; coastwise, 450 bales; total, 1,486 bales; exports—coastwise, 17 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock, 73,825 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—COTTON dull and unchanged; low Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; receipts, 563 bales; exports, coastwise, 67 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock 7,048 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 40c.@40½c. Strained RESIN advanced to $1 60½. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 65@$2 80. TAR steady at $1 90. COTTON dull and drooping.

DETROIT, March 7.—WHEAT declined 1c.@2c.; Extra White, $1 23; No. 1 White, $1 13. OATS, 47c. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 60 ℔ cental.

GALVESTON, March 5.—COTTON—Net receipts, 781 bales; no sales; stock, 50,120 bales; good Ordinary, 18¾c.@19c; market dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 7.—COTTON easier with a fair demand and light offerings; sales 313 bales; receipts 278 bales; Middling, 20c.@20¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged, with light transactions. LEGAL-TENDERS, 89.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	—	Clear	27
Boston	S. E.	Snowing	35
New-York	E	Snowing	31
Philadelphia	N.	Snowing	32
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Snowing	35
Washington	N. W.	Snowing	30
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	28
Charleston	N. W.	Raining	56
Savannah	S.	Raining	64
Oswego	S.	Snowing	24
Buffalo	E.	Snowing	38
Pittsburg	W.	Snowing	31
Chicago	S. E.	Foggy	22
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	32
Mobile	N. W.	Raining	50
New-Orleans	N. W.	Cloudy	60
Key West	S. E.	Clear	75
Havana	S. E.	Clear	74

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	March 8	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	March 12	New-York	London.
City of London	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	March 12	New-York	Bremen.
India	March 12	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	March 10	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

TUESDAY.

For Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 7—*In steamship India, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Mackay, Robt. Mackay, G. C. Barney, Francis Hardy, James McLean, John Hamilton, lady and family, James Irving, Jas. Phelps, Mrs. Cooper and family.

MARCH 7.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Silva and child, G. C. S. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Breden and 2 children, James Cowan, George Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Prince, J. Studley Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and 4 children, Wm. Leggie, James Beayley, John W. Hillberg, C. R. Middicks, Captain Evans, D. Merrick, M. C. Mason, P. Bradshaw, R. G. Ryder, R. Gardner, Mr. Falconer, Frank Silva, C. C. P. De Silva, Mrs. Coleman Pope, J. C. Bateman, Mr. Hill, R. Janebert, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, J. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and 2 children.

MARCH 7—*In steamship Pereire, from Brest.*—Jerome Bonaparte, Rev. Fathers Sorin, Archambault and De Santeis, Sisters of Charity St. Mary, St. Alphonse and St. Madeleine, Mr. Griear and wife, Mr. Girod and wife, Mr. Balestier, wife and servant, Mr. Armstrong and wife, Mr. Child and 2 servants, Mr. Lozano, Mr. Erringer and servant, Mrs. Erringer, Mrs. Pinchon and son, Mr. and Mrs Saintomer, Miss Elise Holt, Mrs. E. Swift, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hayer, Mrs. Waybel, Mrs. Gradot, Mr. Henry Agoust and wife, Mr. Zanfretta, Mr. Hamburger, Miss Canivet, Mr. Andrade, Mr. Cortez, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Wilson, Aug. Laurent, Mr. Strzelinskey, Harry Howey, Sylvain Solomon, Mr. Russell, Mr. Creveling, Matt. Ellis, J. H. Stoller, E. Kleinmann, Mr. Euby, Mr. Scannell, Mr. Ryan, L. B. Simon, Mr. Bourgeois, Mr. Larocque, E. Hoffmann, Mr. Baumgartner, P. Chevallier, Eug. Cabannes, Mr. Berger, Mr. Walter, Mr. Levy, Gust. Laurean, Mr. Lafitte, Mr. Gascon, Mr. Beffoe, Mr. Romelli, Mr. Scolari, Miss Schreiber.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 24 | Sun sets..... 5 59 | Moon sets..12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Adamos, (Russ.,) Jassich, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Malaga, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Argyra, (Br.,) Leckham, Genoa, Geo. F. Bulley; Ramirez, Barnard, Leghorn, Moss & Ward; Highland Nancy, (Br.,) Saunders, Mayaguez, John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schrs. Anna Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; Com. Kearney, Philbrook, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; F. L. Cordery, Price, Zara, Overton & Hawkins.

Sloop Oregon, Wilson, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 228 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced light variable winds the entire passage, and was detained off Sandy Hook 12 hours by snow storm. Feb. 25, lat. 51 12, lon. 14 42, passed a National steamer, bound E.; 26th, lat. 50 32, lon. 21 22, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 27th, lat. 49 35, lon. 28 11, exchanged night signals with a National steamer, bound E.; March 6, 4:30 A. M., passed an Allan steamer, bound E.

Steamship India, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Feb. 23, with mdse. and 232 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Feb. 25, and Brest 26th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. March 6, 360 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed bark Heiress, from Cardiff for New-York.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Feb. 24, via Key West March 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Feb. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 2, lat. 46 47, lon. 38 21, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer, bound E.; 3d, lat. 44 32, lon. 44 56, passed steamship Britannia, hence for Glasgow.

Ship St. Lucie, Chapman, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to lon. 72, and from thence N. W. gales and calms, and been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Ship Ferdinand Pickert, (N. G.,) Mohlessen, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; stove bulwark, and received other slight damage.

Bark Sirian Star, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Cardiff 25 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Volunteer, Blake, of and from Boston March 3, in ballast to D. H. Babcock.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba 24 ds., with sugar to Escoriaza & Co.—vessel to Wegdell & Co. Passed Cape Hatteras Feb. 27, since which time has had N. and N. W. gales and calms.

Brig Kossuck, Elliott, Alicante 45 ds., with licorice and nuts to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and has been 8 ds. from thence with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Spalkhaven, Curacao 22 ds., with goat skins, &c., to Dovale & Co. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and has had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, (of Calais,) Reed, Greytown, Nic., 26 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to Strout Bros.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Schr. Phebe, Hewett, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had strong N. and W. gales the entire passage, and been 4½ ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Smith, Long Harbor, N. F., 26 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with yellow pine to New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Tempest, Shropshire, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Chase, Newport, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Amelia, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Bedabedec, Hix, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. George, Hurst, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. T. Benedict, Rackett, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Nellie Brown, Higgins, Boston, for Alexandria.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Howard, George's Banks, with fish to Crocker & Haley.

Schr. Defiance, Brown, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cervo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Christiana, Bearse, George's Banks, with fish to S. Miller.

Schr. E. E. Sylvester, Pierson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. H. Blackman, Allen, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northam, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunbeam, Bunker, Calais, with plaster to Johnson & Bro.

Schr. Montrose, Tracy, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pollar, Hall, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Lucy Frances, Upton, Elizabethport.

Schr. Carlton, Jayne, Fall River.

Schr. Flyaway, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Tate, Berger, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, Kelly, Bath, Me., for Newark.

Schr. Village Queen, Tirrell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lamartine, Morrison, Providence.

Schr. Nelly White, Higgins, Northport.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Thomas, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Emma, Strange, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Bath, Me., for Newark.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Moore, Bath.

Schr. C. L. Vandevoort, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Faulkingham, Boston.

Schr. W. H. Hewett, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Abigail, Haynes, Smith, Providence.

Schr. H. L. Putnam, Kelly, Somerset, for Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. E., snowing.

Below.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London Jan. 6, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was boarded March 5, off Absecum, by pilot boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 7.—Arr. steamship Norman, from Philadelphia; brigs Harry, from Sagua; Timothy Field, from Nashua; schrs. H. N. Squire, from Mobile; Edward Kidder, from Savannah; brig John Byers, from Sagua; schrs. A. J. Fabens, from Savannah; Ella Brown, from Darien; M. B. Mahoney, from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 7.—Arr. brig Alexandria, from Santos for orders; bark Traveler, from Rio for Baltimore; brig Theresa, from Richmond for Bahai.

Passed out—Bark Nerida, for Marseilles; brigs Pacific, for the Mediterranean; Potomac, for Rio; Mary E. Ladd and Sarah Crowell, for Porto Rico; Lima, for Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 7.—Arr. steamship Cortes, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Arr. steamer Panama, from La Paz.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—Arr. steamships H. Livingston, New-York; Alhambra, Boston; America, Baltimore; schrs. Maloak, Richmond; White Sea, Hamlet and Kate Lunt, Boston; S. G. Hickmann, Baltimore.

Cld. bark Alabama, Greenock, Scotland; schrs. Charles C. Paige, Boston; Jerez, Darien.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.—Cld. steamship Regulator, New-York.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Br. schr. Trojan, from Ponce for Boston, went ashore this morning on the third Cliff at Scituate. No material damage as yet.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—The brig Peri, for Baltimore, went ashore on Willoughby Spit in a snow storm yesterday and bilged.

Spoken, &c.

Alferetta—Br. brig, bound N., was seen Feb. 28, 50 miles north of Hatteras.

Matilda Hilliard—Bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore. Feb. 16, lat. 49, lon. 27.

Mary Seymour—Br. schr, from St. John, N. B., for New-York, March 2, lat. 38, lon. 51 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, March 7.—The bark Helen Marson, Captain Brelmer, which sailed from New-York Jan. 26 for Antwerp, is at Spithead, having lost rigging and sails.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 27, 1870.

J. A. Sherman:

SIR: You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action towards me as an impertinence, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle.

If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth we shall have a test case, for I know of no other rupture so eminent and disgusting.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P. S.—This letter, the only one which I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish.

"We reckon that after this demonstration, the Plymouth pulpit divine will be troubled with no more missives from Mr. J. SHERMAN."—*Com. Adv., March 4.*

Tommy Dodd's Truss.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR; In this morning's edition I read with a great deal of satisfaction the letter of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, exposing that evil Truss party. I think it was deserved. I am one of the fiend's victims, for merely upon the indorsement of the reverend gentleman I bought one of the cuss's trusses, and found they were not worth a d—n. I write this letter to prevent any who may read it from being swindled by the unscrupulous truss man, and, relying upon the humanity of the editor, and the fact of my being a subscriber, to procure its publication.

I am, respectfully,
THOMAS DODD, No. 944 Broadway.

—*Sun, March 4.*

DR. MARSH'S
Radical Cure Truss.

Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES.
Apparatus for Bow Legs, Weak Ankles, Hip Diseases, and all other physical deformities made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, COALISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A competent female to wait upon ladies.
Reference, by permission, to Professor WILLARD PARKER, Drs. SAYRE, CRANE, SANDS and other eminent surgeons of this City.

The New Parasol.

The LA REUSSITE is the most elegant, best and serviceable Parasol ever made.
Merchants should examine it before buying the old-fashioned kind.
Sole Manufacturers in the United States.
BANKS & LEONARD,
(Successors to Mark Banks,)
NO. 474 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
JAPANESE POPLINS, in all colors, at 25 cents per yard.
"TAKO" CLOTHS, for suits, at 25 cents per yard.
FIGURED GRENADINES, Black Grounds or White grounds, from 31 cents to 50 cents per yard.
STRIPED GRENADINES, Black Grounds, at 37½ cents per yard.
FIGURED AND STRIPED GRENADINES, Black Grounds or White Grounds, from 75 cents to $1 50 per yard.
EVERY PIECE OF THE ABOVE IS OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, AND THE STYLES ARE ENTIRELY NEW.
ALSO,
AN UNEQUALED LINE
OF
BLACK HERNANIS,
ALL SILK GRENADINES,
BYZANTINES, AND
FLORENTINES,
AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY SILKS,
FROM $1 TO $1 75 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $2 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-STS.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY
I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.
W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, OFFER A CHOICE STOCK OF
Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,
Chandeliers, Brackets,
Reading Lights,
Newel Lights, &c.,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO,
SELECTIONS
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
OF
IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

"GUANACO"
SATIN BORDERED ALPACA
UMBRELLAS.
ALL GENUINE ALPACA UMBRELLAS
HAVE SATIN BORDERS.
REJECT ALL OTHERS AS
COTTON IMITATIONS.
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
No. 405 Broadway,
NEAR WALKER AND CANAL STS.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—[illegible], Dec. 2, 1869.

A VISIT TO MY ESTABLISHMENT
Will convince the public that I keep the most extensive assortment of
CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, REFRIGERATORS in the United States, at lower prices than any other house in the City.
FIRST-PREMIUM MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for silver-plated ware, glassware and housefurnishing goods. All goods warranted as represented.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute, Astor-place.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.